

Commonwealth of the Philippines

Dept. of Information and Public Relations

Miscellaneous Publications

- C O N T E N T S -

1. Office of Special Service, Commonwealth of the Philippines -
July 12, 1943
2. Department of Information and Public Relations, Commonwealth
of the Philippines - 1943 - Oct. 15; Nov. 11, 12, 15, 17,
19, 27; Dec. 4, 6, 7.
1944 - Jan. 1, 26, 29, 31; Feb. 4, 7, 25; March 13, 18,
20, 29; April 1, 3, 6; May 17, 19, 26, 27, 29; June 6,
7, 14, 15; July 5, 21; Aug. 7, 10, 11, 24, 26, 29; Sept.
7; Oct. 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31; Nov. 8, 14, 15, 16, 17,
29, 30; Dec. 14.
1945 - Jan. 10; Feb. 1, 5, 15, 19, 20, 27.
3. Department of Information and Public Relations, Commonwealth
of the Philippines (Delivery of Pres. Quezon's Address) -
Oct. 15, 1943
4. Department of Information and Public Relations, Commonwealth
of the Philippines - (Voice of Freedom) - 1944 - Nov. 8,
9, 13, 14, 15, 27, 29.
(Miscellaneous)
5. Office of Special Service (Enemy Radio Digest) 1943 - July 12;
Aug. 25.
6. Office of War Information (Manila Broadcast), 1943 - July 9, 23.
7. U. S. Office of War Information (The Philippine Hour) Aug. 2, 1944
8. The 4th War Loan News Desk - Feb. 2, 1944
9. Address of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt delivered Dec. 4, 1943
10. Philippine War Relief - Aug. 29, 1942
11. Congressional Record (The Jones Act) Sept. 1, 1942
12. N. C. W. C. News Service - Aug. 29, 1942; Sept. 1, 1942
13. Office of Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United
States.)- Oct. 6, 1945
14. Department of Information and Public Relations (Pedro Napalan)
15. Office of Philippine Resident Commissioner (Phil. News Digest)
Sept. 24, 1945
16. Presenting of the Medal for Valor to Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz
by the President of the Philippines
17. Extract from Letter describing Miraculous Cure at Canton, 1939.

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Office of Special Services

C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 12, 1943

Pleas and threats broadcast by Tokyo for over a year have unwittingly told the world a story of unending resistance by unconquered Filipino and American soldiers against the Japanese invaders of the Philippines, according to the Philippine Office of Special Services in Washington.

On July 2, 1943, in what amounted virtually to a battle communique, the Japanese reported on the operations against Filipino partisans on the island of Cebu. This statement declared that the Japanese forces, "since the start of operations in Northern Cebu March 10, have been defying every hardship in the achievement of the pacification campaign and on the night of June 13, the unit commander, accompanied by members of his unit, launched a surprise thrust on the bandit headquarters and freed three native prisoners and captured four of the enemy, as well as a quantity of munitions."

On many occasions since the fall of Corregidor, the Japanese have announced the "complete pacification" of the Philippines. But they continue to report the surrender of groups of "guerrillas" and "bandits," as the enemy calls the Americans and Filipinos who refuse to submit to Nippon's new order. The Japanese propaganda machine plays up to the limit stories of the "surrenders," giving names and ranks of captured leaders and quoting statements purportedly made by them about the kindness and courtesy extended to them by Japanese authorities.

Japanese admission, Filipino "guerrillas" and "bandits" have been destroying communication lines and storehouses and bringing anti-Japanese handbills. Oftentimes they engage

the Japanese in bloody skirmishes.

Here are some of the contradicting items spewed by the enemy radio:

On April 2, 1942, a week before the fall of Bataan, Tokyo confidently announced "complete restoration of peace and order on Luzon." On May 4, 1942, shortly before Corregidor's capitulation, Tokyo admitted that "the cleaning-up campaign is continuing on Luzon" and accused Filipino-American forces of "sacking, raping, setting buildings on fire and fleeing into the hills."

On June 28, 1942, Tokyo stated that Filipinos could be made men of good character if they cooperated with the Japanese. Only four days before, the Japanese had announced the execution of eight Filipinos for distributing anti-Japanese pamphlets on -- day of all days! -- the Emperor's birthday.

On November 3, 1942, Tokyo again admitted that Japan had been forced to send an expedition "to clean out the last strongholds of resistance" in the Cuyo Islands. On March 19, 1943, the Japanese-controlled Manila radio called for the "pacification of Mindanao."

The Japanese have promised "independence" for the Philippines this year -- but only on condition that "peace and order" reign throughout the country.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

October 15, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, commenting on the establishment of a so-called Philippine Republic by the Japanese, today stated that "the terms of the alliance as announced by Tokyo clearly show the real purpose behind the granting by Japan of a so-called Philippine independence, namely, to use the Philippines 'politically, economically and militarily for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.'"

He reminded his people that "we are bound to America by the ties of loyalty and gratitude," and promised them "I will return with General MacArthur."

"I hope and expect that the Filipino people . . . will fight on the side of the liberating forces," President Quezon added.

President Quezon's message broadcast to the Philippines, in full, follows:

"We are informed that the so-called Philippine Republic sponsored by Japan was inaugurated on October 14, and on the same day a Tokyo broadcast says: 'The Tokyo Board of Information announced Thursday the signing of a pact of alliance between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines.' The terms of the alliance as announced by Tokyo clearly show the real purpose behind the granting by Japan of a so-called Philippine independence, namely, to use the Philippines 'politically, economically and militarily for the successful prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia.'"

"I want to remind my people who for so many years have honored me with their trust and confidence, of the following important facts: First, that we are bound to America by ties of loyalty and gratitude; second, that America has pledged all her resources in men and material to redeem the Philippines, to expel

the Japanese invaders from our land and establish and protect the Philippine Republic; third, that the Congress of the United States, upon the recommendation of President Roosevelt, is now considering the enactment of legislation that will not only recognize the independence of the Philippines even before July 4, 1946, but will provide for the future economic security of our people, and for the defense of the territorial integrity of the Philippines; fourth, this legislation will also provide for the financial and economic rehabilitation of the Philippines and the repair of all the damages caused by the war to the Philippine Government, to public and private corporations and to individuals, including the poor people who might have lost their small houses, their carabaos, hogs, etc.; fifth and last, the strength of America is now being gathered in the Pacific for the final blow at Japan. Already very significant victories have been achieved by General MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, where he has decisively defeated the Japanese and driven them out of Gona, Buna, Munda, Lae, Salamaua, Finschafen, in New Guinea, and Kolombangara in the central Solomons, and only three days ago his air force scored a decisive victory in Rabaul where 177 Japanese planes were destroyed and 119 Japanese ships sunk, all in preparation for the reoccupation of the Philippines.

"I will return with General MacArthur. And I hope and expect that the Filipino people, when that day comes, will fight on the side of the liberating forces and not allow themselves to be used by Japan who is responsible for the thousands of lives lost, the hardships and sufferings of our people and the devastation of our country.

"Filipinos, my beloved countrymen, keep your faith in America. Let us be with her in victory as we have been with her in defeat."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

November 11, 1943

FOR RELEASE ONLY AFTER THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS
APPROVED THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS CONTINUING PRESIDENT
QUEZON IN OFFICE FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR:

Vice President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines, in a message to all Filipinos in the Philippines and abroad, today gave his reasons for initiating the move that led to the enactment of a Congressional resolution to keep President Manuel L. Quezon in office for the duration of the war.

Mr. Osmena, who would have succeeded President Quezon on November 15, said that he relinquished his right because the interests of the United States and the Philippines in the war could be best served by keeping President Quezon in office.

Full text of Mr. Osmena's message follows:

"My Countrymen:

"A joint resolution was passed by Congress continuing President Quezon in office for the duration of the war. Under this resolution which has been approved by the President of the United States, my right to succeed to the presidency on November 15, 1943, has been postponed until constitutional processes shall have been restored in the Philippines.

"Congress acted on this matter upon the request of the Philippine Government in exile and this action of the Philippine Government was taken on my own initiative. I owe it to my people who gave me their confidence in the last elections to state the reasons for my action.

"If we were in normal times, my duty would be clear and simple: I would have to assume the presidency on the 15th of this month as a matter of right. But these are not normal

times. Our country not only is at war, but also is occupied by the enemy.

"Under these circumstances, our principal concern and primary consideration is to win the war, liberate our people from the invaders, and establish the independence of our country. The question naturally arises: What is the best thing to do in order to help accomplish these aims?

"It is unnecessary for me to remind you that President Quezon was the head of our government at the time of the outbreak of the war and that it was his lot to lead our people by the side of the United States. Faithfully and courageously, he has complied with his duty even with his health greatly impaired. His voice continues to encourage our people to resist the enemy and to keep faith with the United States. It was he who signed for us the Declaration of the United Nations. Due to his efforts the Philippines has been given a seat in the Pacific War Council.

"Moreover, those responsible for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States have expressed to me their concern over the possible effect of the change of leadership at this time. They said that the enemy would take advantage of President Quezon's retirement from active leadership by telling the Filipinos that President Quezon had withdrawn from the fight and that he was no longer interested in this war. They added that the morale of the Filipinos still fighting the enemy in the mountains of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao and receiving inspiration from him might weaken if President Quezon retired. Furthermore, they told me that in their opinion, based on recent information from the front, the unity of our people in general would be better maintained and secured with the retention of President Quezon in office since that would mean that both of us would continue working together.

"The presidential succession therefore ceased to be a domestic matter involving only our own interests and desires. Related, as it was, to the war, it became a matter that concerned not ourselves alone but also the United States.

"With the redemption of our country uppermost in my mind and with the conviction that this objective cannot be achieved without the full support, much less without the leadership, of the United States, I prepared the letter which the Philippine Government approved and sent to Congress. In that letter, the matter of the presidential succession was placed before Congress with the request that they review the whole situation and take such action as in their wisdom will best serve the interest of the Filipino people, their constitutional government and the government of the United States during this emergency.

"Congress, after thorough consideration, passed the joint resolution providing for the continuance in office of President Quezon for the duration of the war. This resolution expresses the considered judgment of the American people. I accept it without reserve and I urge every Filipino, whether in the homeland, in continental United States, in Hawaii or anywhere else, to accept this congressional action which is intended to safeguard the best interests of the two peoples.

As for me, I consider it my inescapable duty to continue giving to President Quezon's leadership my utmost support and cooperation so that the Commonwealth Government now in Washington may render the greatest service to the Philippines and the Filipinos. It is my desire to assist the Commonwealth Government in its endeavor to make every Filipino, wherever he may be, feel that he is close to his government which is always solicitous of his interest and welfare.

"Fellow Countrymen: These are critical days for individuals as well as nations. Our sense of responsibility as a people and the strength of our national solidarity have once more been tested. We have again proved our unity. With this action, we have shown the world that when the freedom of our country and the validity of our commitments are at stake, there are no differences among us and selfish considerations carry no weight in our decisions."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

November 12, 1943

FOR RELEASE MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15:

Jaime Hernandez, Auditor General of the Philippines, in a Philippine Commonwealth Day address in New York, last night declared that the destiny of the Filipino people "as the spear-head of democracy and freedom among the Oriental peoples shall reappear more resplendent after the most trying and dreadful ordeal in their history."

The Philippine official said that "all the misleading propaganda used by the Japanese to cajole the Filipinos into abandoning their way of life and adopting that of Japan will not influence us in the least." The Filipinos who are free, he added, "can see distinctly the evil and far-reaching consequences that will result from abdication of our culture and democratic principles."

Mr. Hernandez was the main speaker at the banquet given by the Filipino community of New York under the auspices of the Filipino National Council and the Philippine Center at the McAlpin Hotel.

Special Philippine Commonwealth Day messages from President Manuel L. Quezon, Vice President Sergio Osmena, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia were read during the program.

Full text of Mr. Hernandez' address, outlining the framework of the Philippine Commonwealth and comparing it with the Japanese administration in the Philippines, follows:

"We are gathered here tonight in order to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. It is indeed most fitting that we should do so, for on that historic day the sovereign government of the United States placed in the hands of the Filipino people the

authority of shaping the course of their national destiny. The Commonwealth of the Philippines, established in pursuance of such authority, is the groundwork on which we shall erect the independent and sovereign Philippine Republic. This event was originally scheduled for July 4, 1946, but it may take place even sooner as the result of a pending resolution in Congress.

"At the outset, let us review in broad outlines the framework of the Commonwealth. The foundation of this government is a constitution formulated by the delegates of the Filipino people in convention assembled for that purpose, approved by the Government of the United States, and ratified by the Filipino people in a nation-wide plebiscite. That constitution is the fullest and freest expression of the sovereign will of the Filipinos as to the kind of government they desire to establish for themselves. It is a constitution for the Filipinos, by the Filipinos, although the experiences of liberty-loving peoples throughout the ages, as crystallized in their political institutions and democratic practices, also influenced greatly in the drafting of our constitution.

"The government established under this fundamental law derives its authority from the people of the Philippines and exercises its functions and duties in accordance with democratic procedures. The separation of sovereign powers among the three great departments of government, is faithfully maintained in order to insure to the people the preservation of democracy in the Philippines. Officials are chosen in free and untrammelled popular elections and the constitutional processes guaranteed by the basic law are the guiding and controlling forces in the exercise of the sovereign will by the people. The phrase "government of the people" is not a mere rhetorical expression but a working and living reality in the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. With the establishment of this government, through a most magnanimous and unprecedented act of the United States of America, the model democracy in all history, the Filipino people finally became masters of their own destiny.

"Almost at the end of the Commonwealth period, but before the Philippine Republic could become a reality, a global conflict created astounding confusion and grave disorder in the normal relations among nations and peoples. Our young Commonwealth was abruptly interrupted in its peaceful task of building a democratic nation and was unavoidably and forcibly engulfed in the present world catastrophe. In the midst of this overwhelming world revolution, the Filipino people cannot stop by the wayside and from a safe vantage ground watch passively the destruction of nations and political and social institutions. We are in this tragic international upheaval, and our nation and institutions will survive or perish according to our own ability to cope with the destructive forces let loose by this global holocaust.

"The vicissitudes of war have temporarily placed our country under the absolute domination of imperialistic Japan. Japanese political ideas and practices are completely at variance from the political thought and way of national life of the Filipino people. Imperialism and the belief in an absolute and supposedly divine head of the state are entirely antagonistic to, and incompatible with, democratic governments and the idea of the sovereignty of the people. Centuries of imperial rule by the mikado have made the Japanese people stern, absolute and arbitrary rulers but also submissive and servile subjects. On the other hand, four centuries of constant rebellion against despotism and autocratic rulers have made the Filipinos appreciate and embrace more dearly the blessings of democracy and popular government. The two peoples having different and antagonistic political ideologies and experiences have come in abrupt and forcible contact with each other, --the Japanese as the self-imposed rulers and the Filipinos, unfortunately, as the helpless subjects.

"Despite the wide gap that separates the two people culturally and politically, the Japanese have apparently allowed the Filipinos, under of course the autocratic and iron dictation of Japanese militarists, to set up a government in the Philippines on condition that such government shall fully cooperate with Japan in the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Independence, the cherished ideal of all Filipinos for four centuries, was cleverly used as the bait, dangled before the people of the Philippines from the bayonets of Japanese militarists still dripping with precious blood of Filipino heroes. The magic word, independence, was very skillfully and alluringly used to sugar-coat the most vile design of Japanese imperialism. For the vaunted purpose of destroying and eradicating all traces of Western culture and civilization in the Philippines and of making the Filipinos revert to Oriental--which means Japanese--way of life, the Japanese invaders, amidst rattling sabres, have handed to the Filipinos a so-called 'independence' on a silver platter, with a Japanese ambassador plenipotentiary and a Japanese military high command thrown in.

"Let us examine closely this 'made-in-Japan' Philippine independent government. Above all, that government was established by the most undemocratic procedure. Its constitution was made and approved, not by the free people of the Philippines, but by the few scattered members of the Kalibapi only, an organization inspired and bolstered by the Japanese militarists. It is an organization conceived in despotism and born of war and cannot, therefore, claim even the outward appearance, and much less the substance and the spirit, of a mandate from the people of the Philippines. A constitution that is imposed upon the people by an organization based on military and despotic power cannot be made the basis of true independent government. The Japanese-sponsored Filipino independence is, therefore, independence in name only and its government is a government maintained solely by the military power of Japan.

"Besides this spurious and counterfeit constitution, the independence given by Japan requires the Filipinos to discard and to forget their training in democracy and self-expression in public affairs as being foreign to the 'Oriental' ideas of government. They must revert to the 'Oriental' political life and institutions, which simply mean utter submission of the masses to the despotic will of a supposedly divine ruler. Japan should be reminded that the Filipinos, although an Oriental race, have been nurtured in Western civilization and in democratic principles. Their Malayan customs and traditions have not been uprooted nor replaced by Occidental modes of life, but have been enriched and strengthened by the infusion of Western democratic principles and the doctrine of popular sovereignty in government. This blending of Malayan customs and traditions with Western democracy and popular sovereignty has made the Filipinos the only Oriental people whose culture and political ideologies are moulded not by the absolute will of an autocratic ruler but by the free and supreme will of the masses.

"This Westernized condition of Filipino national life is the principal stumbling block of Japanese inordinate ambition to dominate all the Oriental peoples. Japan fears that unless those Western ideas are forever eradicated from the Philippines, they will in time shed the light and extend the hope of democracy to the less fortunate peoples of the Orient who are now struggling in the clutches of imperialistic Japan. The blessings of Christian culture and of democratic institutions which shape and guide and condition the national life of the Filipinos for generations are now, by Japan's iron will, to be abandoned and given up completely and totally in exchange for a nominal and hallow independence which Japan cynically gave to the Filipinos. It is obvious that Japan wants us to exchange our birthright for a mess of pottage.

"Amidst the confusion of the world's turmoil and in spite of Japan's will, the Filipinos should never forget that the blessings of Western civilization and culture are theirs not to

be easily laid aside and discarded like a worn-out cloak, but to be kept and preserved as a precious heritage for generations yet unborn. Even more, these blessings are theirs not to be preserved for themselves alone, but to be transmitted to other peoples of the East, so that they likewise may be liberated from the benighted idea of divine right of rulers and from imperialistic influences and tyranny. The Filipinos have been chosen by the forces of history, it seems, and have been privileged to be the standard-bearers of democracy and freedom in the Far Eastern world. They can not shirk from this grave responsibility and trust.

"The free Filipinos do not have the slightest doubt as to the proper and only course to follow at this time. All the misleading propaganda used by the Japanese to cajole the Filipinos into abandoning their way of life and adopting that of Japan will not influence us in the least. We are not under the unrelenting and despotic power of Japan and we can see distinctly the evil and far-reaching consequences that will result from abdication of our culture and democratic principles. But our brothers in the Philippines have no alternative; they are not free to choose for themselves the course of action which they know and feel in their inmost souls to be the right one to follow. Whatever influence and power the Japanese are making to bear in the Philippines by superior force during the war, I am sure that, after the clouds of war shall have vanished from our skies and the liberating forces of democracy shall have destroyed the forces of oppression in our land, the Filipino people as a whole shall emerge stronger, more firm and more determined to preserve and perpetuate the democratic way of life in the Philippines. We will be like tempered steel made strong by the intense and purifying heat of the crucible. Yes, their destiny as the spearhead of democracy and freedom among the Oriental peoples shall reappear more resplendent after the most trying and dreadful ordeal in their history. That high purpose shall be carried out by the Filipino people as their contribution to the irresistible forward march of democracy and freedom throughout the world."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 15, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

The following is a statement issued by President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines on the occasion of the commissioning of the U.S.S. aircraft "Bataan":

"I wish the U.S.S. aircraft "Bataan" and its officers and men Godspeed.

"Behind you is a glorious tradition embodied in a great name -- Bataan. In that embattled peninsula of the Philippines, for four months, American and Filipino forces -- though starving, ill-equipped, outnumbered, outgunned and without aerial support, repulsed the Japanese forces and astounded the world with an epic resistance that has taken its place side by side with the greatest heroic feats in the annals of history.

"My hopes and prayers will always be with you who have been made heirs to this name symbolic of our fighting love of freedom, of our hatred against oppression, and of our devotion to the principles of decency and good will toward humanity at large. I have unwavering faith in the courage of the U. S. armed forces and I am confident that from the U.S.S. aircraft "Bataan" will fly men who will carry with them the avenging anger of American arms and even up scores for their Filipino and American comrades-in-arms who fell for America and the Philippines in Bataan."

"The commissioning of the U.S.S. Bataan is therefore being made under the most auspicious circumstances. Soon it will be joining our mighty offensive against the enemy. Even now we can visualize the brave fliers of the U.S.S. Bataan, inspired by the name which their carrier bears, winging their way to the Philippines on a mission of revenge and liberation with the ringing watchword 'On to Bataan.' Let us wish the U.S.S. Bataan godspeed."

FR-24

of arms alone" and that "their real struggle to conquer the Philippines--their fruitless effort to win the loyalty of the Filipino people--continues to this day." He said the desperate efforts of the Japanese propagandists by proclaiming that "the Filipino people are Oriental, not Occidental," will not mislead the Filipinos.

"It is true that the Philippines are geographically part of the Orient," explained Justice Murphy. "But it is not

geography alone that has determined the spiritual and political character of the Philippine nation. That character is a composite of two Western civilizations. From sixteenth century Spain there came to the Philippines the Christian religion and the advanced culture of the richest and most powerful nation of Europe. And from the United States, American administrators of the twentieth century brought precepts and ideals of American political democracy. The result was the only Christian nation, the only democratic state in the Far East. This is the nation that is now asked to join hands with the feudal autocracy of Imperial Japan."

Justice Murphy promised that the American promise of real independence of the Philippines will be kept, declaring that when the American flag is restored in the Philippines, "it will be a sign of liberation and a symbol of freedom."

"Our task will then have been completed," he added. At that juncture the Philippine people, already versed in the art of self-government and spiritually strengthened by the ordeal of war, will take over the privileges and responsibilities of sovereignty."

Justice Murphy stated that on that day the Filipinos "will extend the hand of welcome to their gallant President, Manuel Quezon, and their distinguished Vice President, Sergio Osmena, who have been continued in their respective offices by the Congress of the United States until constitutional processes and normal functions of government shall have been restored in the Philippines."

"The people of the Philippines, having witnessed the destruction of their political institutions, will be cheered by this action of the Congress," said Justice Murphy. "And it is victory, and the restoration of their homeland, that the Filipino people desire above all else."

Full text of Justice Murphy's radio address follows:

"Telegram:

'THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1943

'Honorable Frank Murphy
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

'Today, on this anniversary, and on every day that shall pass until the Japanese enemy is finally and totally defeated, the American people send messages of hope and faith to you, the gallant people of the Philippine Commonwealth. We work and we fight for the day of your liberation -- for the day when your Government shall be restored to Manila -- when you shall enjoy the true freedom and independence and national dignity which you have so fully earned.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'

"That message was written by the President of the United States who sponsored and approved the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth. He is the same President who has solemnly vowed that the freedom of the Philippines will be redeemed. You need only know his integrity and uncompromising tenacity of purpose to realize that this promise to the Philippine people will be kept.

"Eight years ago today, November 15, 1935, a quarter million people gathered before the Legislative Building in Manila witnessed a momentous and heart-warming event. They saw the inauguration of a new democratic government established by and for a nation of 17 million Filipino souls with the aid and wholehearted approval of a nation of 132 million Americans. They saw a great world power (the United States) forswearing the fruits of conquest, commend the destiny of a rich and matchless archipelago into the hands of the Filipino people. Before their eyes, a commonwealth was born. Participating in that event as the last Governor-General of the Philippines and relinquishing the reins of government to a president of their own choosing was a privilege that I shall always deeply cherish.

"Today we mark the Eighth Anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth. It is the second to be observed by the Filipino people under the hostile surveillance of a Japanese army of occupation. It may not be the last. But I have a strong conviction if on the next fifteenth of November the Japanese are still in the Philippines, their days in the Islands will be of brief number. For in the South Pacific the avenging hosts of the Allied armies and navies are mustering for a sweep to the North backed by all the power and might of this great country. Their gaze is fixed on Manila, and beyond Manila lies Tokyo.

"It is nearly two years since the Japanese completed their military conquest of the Philippines. But their brief victory is one of arms alone. Their real struggle to conquer the Philippines -- their fruitless effort to win the loyalty of the Filipino people -- continues to this day. How desperately the invaders are trying to propagandize their victims can be seen in the news which is doled out every day over the Manila and Tokyo radios. Japanese speakers proclaim the slogan that the Filipino people are Oriental, not Occidental. Therefore, it is argued, the Filipinos should cast their lot

not with the Americans but with their brother Orientals, the Japanese.

"There are few Filipinos who will be misled by a contention so obviously fraudulent. It is true that the Philippines are geographically a part of the Orient. But it is not geography alone that has determined the spiritual and political character of the Philippine nation. That character is a composite of two Western civilizations. From sixteenth century Spain there came to the Philippines the Christian religion and the advanced culture of the richest and most powerful nation of Europe. And from the United States, American administrators of the twentieth century brought the precepts and ideals of American political democracy. The result was the only Christian nation, the only democratic state in the Far East. This is the nation that is now asked to join hands with the feudal autocracy of Imperial Japan.

"In furtherance of this program, the Japanese have advanced the claim that the Filipinos failed through years of struggle, to win their freedom from the United States. And to complete this attempted hoax, the Japanese, to whom republican government is utterly foreign, have established an "ersatz" Philippine Republic with all the external trappings of legitimate self-government. Let those who may be in doubt look beneath this mask and they will find the sinister outlines of the Japanese military machine. They will find no genuine freedom or independence but the brute power with which Japan in years past has fastened a harsh imperial rule on Korea, Manchuria, and the unhappy provinces of occupied China. During this same period the American people were developing democratic institutions in the Philippines and providing in law for their real independence in 1946, both economic and political. This was a covenant openly arrived at -- not under the pressure of wartime expediency but in the leisurely days of peace.

"People of the Philippines, this covenant will be kept. We in America are determined to retake by force of arms that which our soldiers in company with yours so bravely defended and lost on Bataan and Corregidor. We shall not falter or slacken our efforts until this defeat has been fully avenged. Our victories in Africa and Europe will be matched by further victories in Asia, leading to eventual deliverance of those who are now the unhappy and unwilling victims of Japanese aggression and treachery. We shall not rest until our colors are again joined with yours and the invader is driven from Philippine soil.

"And when our flag is restored it will not be merely as a symbol of authority. It will be a final sign of liberation and a symbol of freedom. Our task will then have been completed. At that juncture, the Philippine people, already versed in the art of self-government and spiritually strengthened by the ordeal of war, will take over the privileges and responsibilities of sovereignty, a sovereignty which will belong to them as a matter of natural right and Divine law.

"On that auspicious day, too, they will extend the hand of welcome to their gallant President, Manuel Quezon, and their distinguished Vice President, Sergio Osmena, who have been continued in their respective offices by the Congress of the United States until constitutional processes and normal functions of government shall have been restored in the Philippines. The people of the Philippines, having witnessed the destruction of their political institutions, will be cheered by this action of the Congress. For it was an action both of these patriotic statesmen approved and recommended in the belief that it would speed the day of victory. And it is victory, and the restoration of their homeland, that the Filipino

people desire above all else.

"A great future lies before you, people of the Philippines. Already your President, although physically racked with illness, is zealously working and preparing for your economic rehabilitation and your defense in the days after victory is won. These measures are tangible evidence of the God-given freedom that will soon be yours.

"One day in the not far distant future, you will see the American fleet -- Stars and Stripes afloat -- sailing proudly into Manila Bay. It will be final assurance that the story of the quest for Philippine independence did not end in the blasted tunnels of Corregidor. The enemy has written a few tragic pages. But, as we prayed and hoped on the 15th day of November, 1935, the Divine Author yet will bring the saga to a happy ending. And on that day there will begin for the people of the Philippines a chapter more fair and full of promise than any that has yet been written."

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He said that General MacArthur has been constantly asking for more planes, supplies and materials in order that he can carry out his one dream, which is to oust the Japanese from our shores."

President Quezon reviewed the centuries-long fight of the Filipinos for their freedom up to now. He again sent words of encouragement to "our armed forces, who are fighting in the hills, mountains and jungles of the Philippines." He told them, "You are writing with your sacrifices another chapter in the history of the Philippines that, like the epic of Bataan, will live forever in the hearts of lovers of freedom everywhere."

"I have felt your sufferings so deeply and have constantly shared them with you that I have been a sick man since I arrived in Washington, and for the last five months I have been actually unable to leave my bed," President Quezon continued. "But sick as I am, I have not for a moment failed to do my duty. As a matter of fact the conference which resulted in the message of President Roosevelt was held practically in my bedroom."

President Quezon referred to President Roosevelt's message to Congress asking for authority to advance the date of Philippine independence, previously set for July 4, 1946.

1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

November 15, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon, in a message broadcast to the people of the Philippines on the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, today said that he had it "on good authority that General MacArthur will soon have the men and materiel he needs for the reconquest of our homeland."

He assured his people "that the Government and people of the United States have never forgotten their obligations to you. He said that "General MacArthur has been constantly asking for more planes, supplies and materials in order that he can carry out his one dream, which is to oust the Japanese from our shores."

President Quezon reviewed the centuries-long fight of the Filipinos for their freedom up to now. He again sent words of encouragement to "our armed forces, who are fighting in the hills, mountains and jungles of the Philippines." He told them, "You are writing with your sacrifices another chapter in the history of the Philippines that, like the epic of Bataan, will live forever in the hearts of lovers of freedom everywhere."

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President Quezon referred to President Roosevelt's message to Congress asking for authority to advance the date of Philippine independence, previously set for July 4, 1946.

Full text of President Quezon's message follows:

"Today is the eighth anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Eight years ago today I was inaugurated President. The achievements of our Commonwealth since its establishment I need not review for you know them well. Before the invasion of our country by the Japanese, we were living in peace, prosperity and contentment. Then the enemy struck, without provocation on our part. The shadow of death fell upon our towns and cities. Our people were maimed and killed, our homes wrecked or burned, our sacred shores trampled by the feet of the invader.

"In Bataan we showed the world once more our heritage of heroism. By every nation's first duty of self-defense and self-preservation, we took up arms and fought the invader. No self-respecting nation could have shirked the challenge of that treacherous attack that started in Baguio on December 8, 1941. To have avoided that challenge or to have cowered before it would have been to lose all pride and dignity, to have suffered a bottomless humiliation.

"We Filipinos are not a people accustomed to crooking the knee to any power that may purpose to invade our country and to hold us in thrall. We have been overcome by superior forces, but we have never been outfought; our country has been conquered, but we have never been vanquished. Every power that has ever dared to overrun our country has known the avenging anger of Filipino arms.

"I think of this as I lie on my bed today and recall every incident of our epic resistance from Vigan through Lingayen to Bataan. It showed that the defiant blood of Lapulapu still courses in our veins, pulsating not one whit less proudly in the heart of such as Captain Jesus Villamor than in the hearts of Dagohoy, Diego Silang, Antonio Luna and Gregorio del Pilar.

"Last year, on this same date, I addressed the people of the United States to tell them that after Bataan and Corregidor, our friendship is sealed in the blood of heroes which makes it sacred and forever lasting. I want to tell my people today that during this one year that I have been in America, this country has been giving the Filipinos tangible evidences not only of friendship but of its gratitude for our uncompromising stand in the defense of liberty and freedom.

"Not only has President Roosevelt recognized the Philippines as 'possessed of the attributes of full nationhood,' as a result of which the Philippines is now a member of the United Nations, a virtual recognition of the Commonwealth as an independent nation, but the Philippines has been given a seat in the Pacific War Council, and President Roosevelt and I have agreed to set up a joint commission to study problems of Philippine economic reconstruction, financial rehabilitation and future security.

"Crowning my efforts and negotiations in your behalf since undertaking the conduct of the affairs of our Commonwealth Government from the City of Washington more than a year ago, the President of the United States recommended in a message to the Congress of October 6, 1943, specific measures designed to effect the establishment of an independent Philippine Republic at the earliest time that the course of the war will safely permit, and to provide for our people full post-war rehabilitation and future economic and national security.

"President Roosevelt asked Congress that he be given the authority 'after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, to advance the date provided in the existing law and to proclaim the legal independence of the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation as soon as feasible.'

"The President's message goes beyond the commitments made in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, for it recommends not only the establishment of an independent Philippine Republic, but it gives the assurance that the political and territorial integrity of the

Republic will be defended by the power of the United States in concert and cooperation with the Philippines.

"The message recommends even more than that. It recommends legislation covering the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines after independence that will assist the Philippines as an independent nation to become economically secure. It urges that the Congress appropriate funds for the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines, and for the reconstruction of all government properties and public works and improvements that have been destroyed since the Japanese invasion. Damages caused to, and losses suffered by government as well as private corporations and private individuals will be covered. And more important still, the poor people who have lost their small properties, such as their little houses, carabaos, hogs, etc., will be fully indemnified.

"As the President stated in his message, all of this is due to the Filipino people 'in recognition of their heroic role in this war, the political ties which have bound us together, and the bonds of friendship which will join us together in the future.'

"I know that Japan has granted a so-called independence to the Philippines. How unreal and meaningless that independence is, you and I know. The real purpose of this pseudo-independence is contained in the text of the military pact ratified by the National Assembly October 18, according to a Manila-dated line report broadcast by Tokyo, which says that 'the high contracting parties shall closely cooperate on matters political, economic and military for the successful prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia.'

"The terms of the alliance, as announced by Tokyo, clearly show the real purpose behind the granting by Japan of a so-called independence, namely, to use the Philippines 'politically, economically and militarily for the successful prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia.'

"I want to give you my assurance that the Government of the Philippines will provide amply for those who fought in this war, for their orphans and their dependents.

"I also want to assure you that the time of your redemption is fast approaching. America is gathering her strength in the Pacific, and soon General MacArthur will be able to start the reconquest of our homeland. Indeed, he has already won important battles in the Southwest Pacific, in which he has decisively defeated the Japanese and driven them out of Gona, Buna, Munda, Villa, Salamaua, Finschafen, in New Guinea, and Kolombangara, in the central Solomons, all preparatory for that conquest.

"I realize how sometimes you must have felt that you were being abandoned. But once again I want to assure you that the Government and people of the United States have never forgotten their obligations to you. General MacArthur has been constantly asking for more planes, supplies and materials in order that he can carry out his one dream, which is to oust the Japanese from our shores. That not more has been done so far is due to the fact that it was simply a matter of inability to do more up to the present time. The situation has now changed. I have it on good authority that General MacArthur will soon have the men and materiel he needs for the reconquest of our homeland.

"I have felt your sufferings so deeply and have constantly shared them with you that I have been a sick man since I arrived in Washington, and for the last five months I have been actually unable to leave my bed. But sick as I was, I have not for a moment failed to do my duty. As a matter of fact the conference which resulted in the message of President Roosevelt was held practically in my bedroom.

"Nobody knows and feels as intensely as I do your sufferings and your sacrifices, how fiercely the flame of hate and anger against the invader burns in your hearts, how bravely you have accepted the bitter fact of Japanese occupation. I know your hearts are full of sorrow, but I also know your faith is whole.

I ask you to keep that faith unimpaired. Freedom is worth all our trials, tears and bloodshed. We are suffering today for our future generations that they may be spared the anguish and the agony of a repetition of what we are now undergoing. We are also building for them from the ruins of today and thus guarantee their economic security. For the freedom, peace, and well-being of our generations yet unborn, we are now paying the price.

"To our armed forces, who are fighting in the hills, mountains and jungles of the Philippines, my tribute of admiration for your courage and heroism. You are writing with your sacrifices another chapter in the history of the Philippines that, like the epic of Bataan, will live forever in the hearts of lovers of freedom everywhere.

"My fellow countrymen, I am proud of you. I know that you have been wielding against the enemy two potent weapons: Filipino unity and faith. Stronger than any arm of destruction, your weapons are of untold and terrible power. Stronger than a thousand sheets of steel, with them you are invincible. Carry on; and today, I repeat to you with conviction what General MacArthur said when he arrived in Australia from Bataan: 'I broke through and I will return.'

"People of the Philippines, I will return with General MacArthur. Our day of redemption is at hand."

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employees of a newspaper whose former owner and editor-in-chief, Whitelaw Reid, was one of the five American Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898. It was in this treaty that the Philippines were ceded by Spain to the United States.

"The Treaty of Paris is an important milestone in the history of America. In fact, it is as if the day it was signed, America was placed on the crossroads of a new destiny. What road were the American people to take -- the road to imperialism or the road to human liberty and freedom?

"It is interesting to look back in retrospect now, from a vantage point that is free from the bias and prejudice of those earlier years, and see how, from the very beginning, American thought has been unerring and rectilinear against any imperialistic incursions and in favor of self-government of the peoples that had fallen under American influence and protection -- the peoples of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 17, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, in an address before the Herald Tribune Forum, Hotel Waldorf Astoria in New York, declared that "in the interest of both the United States and the Philippines there should always be a very close relationship and cooperation between the American and Filipino peoples even after they have become politically independent of one another."

"The security of both the United States and the Philippines, and perhaps the future peace of the Pacific, will depend very much on that relationship," added President Quezon.

President Quezon's address was delivered in his behalf by Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations in the Philippine War Cabinet, on November 16.

Full text of President Quezon's address follows:

"I regret more than I can say my inability to appear in person and address the Herald Tribune Forum, as it was my hope when I accepted the invitation extended to me by Mrs. Ogden Reid. It is most appropriate that the role of the Philippines in the world of tomorrow, with special emphasis on its future relations with the United States, should be discussed in a forum under the auspices of a newspaper whose former owner and editor-in-chief, Whitelaw Reid, was one of the five American Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898. It was in this treaty that the Philippines were ceded by Spain to the United States.

"The Treaty of Paris is an important milestone in the history of America. In fact, it is as if the day it was signed, America was placed on the crossroads of a new destiny. What road were the American people to take -- the road to imperialism or the road to human liberty and freedom?

"It is interesting to look back in retrospect now, from a vantage point that is free from the bias and prejudice of those earlier years, and see how, from the very beginning, American thought has been unerring and rectilinear against any imperialistic incursions and in favor of self-government of the peoples that had fallen under American influence and protection -- the peoples of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

"Cuba has been for many years a free and independent nation. Puerto Rico will soon receive complete local autonomy. The Philippines has already been recognized by the United States as possessed of all 'the attributes of complete and respected nationhood.' She is one of the United Nations, and the formal recognition of the Philippine Republic is about to take place.

"Let us review briefly the various steps that led to this situation.

"President McKinley emphasized from the start: 'The Philippines are ours not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government.'

"Later, William H. Taft, the first American civil governor, epitomized American policy in the Philippines in that famous sentence, 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.'

"From that time on, as one reviews Philippine-American history, it is striking to note that every step taken by America in the Philippines conforms strictly to a blueprint that seemed to have been prepared in advance, the main feature of which is the political, social, and economic development of the Filipino people under the guiding hand of America.

"On the solid foundation of our Christian faith and Latin culture which make up our Spanish heritage, America built in the Philippines an enduring monument to Western culture and civilization. Spain had brought the Christian faith more than four hundred years before. American democratic ideals and the American way of life had been deeply ingrained in the Filipino. A truly Oriental people who have preserved some of the best customs and habits of life of their ancestors had been westernized in faith and political ideology by a happy combination of the Spanish and American cultures.

"Schools were opened by the Americans from the first days of American rule. American teachers were brought to the Philippines and sent all over the islands, roads were built, sanitation was improved, the standard of living was raised, and the economic development of the people was fostered and accelerated. It must be stated, in passing, that contrary to the belief of some people, all this was paid for, and gladly, by the Filipino taxpayer.

"America then has answered the challenge hurled at her by Whitelaw Reid when on February 13, 1899, discussing the purport of the Treaty of Paris in Chicago, he said:

'If we are unequal to a manly and intelligent discharge of the responsibilities the war has entailed, then let us confess our unworthiness, and beg Japan to assume the duties of a civilized Christian state toward the Philippines, while England can extend the same relief to us in Cuba and Puerto Rico. But having thus ignominiously shirked the position demanded by our belligerency and our success, let us never again presume to take a place among the self-respecting and responsible nations of the earth that can ever lay us liable to another such task. If called to it, let us at the outset admit our unfitness, withdraw within our own borders and leave these larger duties of the world to less incapable races or less craven rulers.'

"It is a record of accomplishment, founded on mutual faith and respect which the two peoples had for each other, which they carried out with the greatest cooperation. In this therefore unparalleled treatment of a subject people by a sovereign nation, belief in racial superiority began to give way to the more humane and correct philosophy of equality, regardless of color or race.

"The first organic law for the government of the Philippines enacted by the Congress of the United States, was in truth the Magna Charta of the Filipino people's liberties. Later, under President Theodore Roosevelt the Philippine Assembly was

created, and for the first time in their history the Filipino people were represented in the lower house of the legislature.

"When Woodrow Wilson assumed the Presidency, the Filipinization of the government service was accelerated. He appointed Governor General Harrison to carry out this policy and sent the following message to the Filipino people: 'We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantages of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to ultimate independence, and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interest of the Islands will permit.'

"As the Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in the Congress of the United States, it was my privilege to work for and get the approval of the Jones Law which declared that 'it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established.'

"The Jones Law declared further that 'for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all privileges of complete independence.'

"Under the Jones Law a new Philippine Legislature was organized on October 16, 1916, consisting of two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members of both houses were elected by the Filipino people.

"The Tydings-McDuffie Act was passed by the Congress of the United States on March 24, 1934. As president of the Philippine Senate, I came to this country again and worked for the passage of this new charter of liberty of the Filipino people which bears the signature of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This was an Act 'to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.' It authorized the calling of a constitutional convention to frame a republican constitution for the Commonwealth of the Philippines which shall be the government of the Philippines until the withdrawal of American sovereignty. It fixed the date of recognition of Philippine Independence and withdrawal of American sovereignty on July 4, 1946.

"On November 15, 1935, I was inaugurated President of the Philippines. On that occasion, George H. Dern, Secretary of War, representing President Roosevelt, proclaimed the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. He said:

'By direction of the President of the United States of America, I ... do hereby announce that the heretofore existing government of the Philippines is now terminated, and that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in entering upon its rights, privileges, powers and duties as provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the laws of the United States of America, is the successor to the heretofore existing Philippine Government and to all the rights and obligations thereof.'

"Just before I took my oath of office, my predecessor, the last American Governor General, Frank Murphy, declared: 'This great and happy adventure of the American and Filipino people is not yet ended. As in all good books of high adventure and romance, we close this chapter anticipating the next: confident that the Divine Author will bring the story to a fair ending in accordance with the faith and high purpose of the beginning.'

"I can say for the Filipino people that America has discharged its responsibility in the Philippines in such a way as to

win our eternal loyalty and gratitude. On August 19, 1941, more than three months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, in a radio address to the United States, I said:

"In this grave national emergency, the stand of the Filipino people is clear and unmistakable. We owe loyalty to America and we are bound to her by bonds of everlasting gratitude. Should the United States enter the war, the Philippines would follow her and fight by her side, placing at her disposal all our manpower and all our material resources, however limited these might be. We stand with the United States in life and in death."

"I knew when I made that address that I was making no empty pledge. When the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, and as part of the attack upon the United States, invaded the Philippines, the enemy met immediate resistance and was repulsed time and again by the combined Philippine and American armies under the supreme command of General Douglas MacArthur. These forces consisted of 19,000 United States Army troops, 12,000 Philippine Scouts, and approximately 100,000 men of the newly mobilized and but partially trained and equipped Philippine Army."

"I recall at this juncture how for creating such an army I was criticized here and accused of building a military dictatorship in the Philippines. I had to defend myself against such accusation in a meeting held by the Foreign Policy Association in this City of New York, at the Astor Hotel, sometime in 1937."

"The defenders of the Philippines were greatly outnumbered by the Japanese. After more than four months of constant fighting, short rations, disease, lack of medicine, and sheer physical exhaustion, Bataan surrendered on April 9, 1942, followed by Corregidor on May 6. Some 3,000 American soldiers and 21,000 Filipino soldiers died."

"The effects of the desperate resistance offered by the Philippine Army and United States forces in Bataan," says General Marshall in his biennial report, "holding as they did a sizeable portion of Japanese strength, were now being felt. During the delay thus gained, men and materials were dispatched to Australia, New Caledonia and other Pacific Islands."

"Further in the report General Marshall declares: 'The major miscalculation of the Japanese was the apparent expectation that the Russian Army would collapse under the German grand assault then underway against Moscow which ended in the first winter fiasco. Also unanticipated was the prolonged defense of the Philippine Islands which upset their timetable for other offensive operations in the Southwest Pacific, including Australia.'"

"But more important than this military advantage and more significant than the temporary defeat of American arms in Bataan and Corregidor is the greater victory of America over seventeen million Filipino hearts."

"From the first day of the Japanese invasion, their main propaganda has been directed to win the Filipinos to their side by telling them that the present war has been waged by Japan to free the Oriental peoples from Anglo-American domination. And after the establishment of the Japanese military regime in the Islands, their main effort has been directed to convince the Filipino people that their salvation depends upon abandoning and forgetting their Occidental way of life. 'Indeed, forcible measures have been used to compel the Filipinos to adopt what the Japanese call the Oriental way of life.'"

"The Filipinos are Malays. No Filipino is prouder than I am of my race, nor of the fact that we belong to the Orient, geographically and racially. We have preserved what is best in Oriental habits and customs. But none will be found more determined to fight and oppose this Japanese propaganda than I am. For I am firmly convinced that the Filipino people,

being Oriental and at the same time products of the West in their culture and Christian faith, have a distinct and important role to play in the future of the Asiatic peoples in their relationship with the people of the Occident.

"It has been my life's work to promote and realize the freedom of the Filipino people, that is, the recognition by the United States of their right to govern themselves, without disrupting the intimate ties between the American and Filipino people which have been so happily forged during the last forty years. In other words, I feel strongly that in the interest of both the United States and the Philippines there should always be a very close relationship and cooperation between the American and Filipino peoples even after they have become politically independent of one another.

"After the lessons of the present war, one would be very blind indeed not to see that in 'The World We Want' the post-war relationship between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of the United States should be as close, if not closer, than our relationship before the war. The security of both the United States and the Philippines, and perhaps the future peace of the Pacific, will depend very much on that relationship.

"The preservation of the present way of life of the Filipino people and their Occidental culture, which in effect are one and the same thing, would serve as a link between the Orient and the Occident.

"We are the product of a true and free union between the East and the West, and it is our duty to humanity to think and act in terms of cooperation between Occidentals and Orientals.

"After a conference in which I fully and freely expressed my views as to the role that the Filipino people should play in the future, K.M. Panikkar, a great Indian patriot and statesman, wrote in the 'Calcutta Review' of July 1943, published by the University of Calcutta:

"It is my firm belief that the Filipinos, an Oriental people with a European and Christian civilization, with their race rooted deeply in the East and their culture rooted by three hundred years of contact with the West have a great part to play in the Asia of the future. To the modernization of Asia they have a great contribution to make."

"That is the great destiny of my people."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

November 17, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, in an International Students' Day statement today declared that "it is youth that is fighting this war and it is youth that is keeping the flame of resistance burning in the occupied countries."

He recalled that thousands of the men in Bataan and Corregidor "put aside their books, when war was declared, to shoulder a gun."

Full text of President Quezon's message follows:

"To turn our reverential thoughts today to all those students the world over who have paid with their lives that freedom may not perish from the earth is a sacred duty. It is youth that is fighting this war and it is youth that is keeping the flame of resistance burning in the occupied countries through the total blackout of totalitarian invasion. There is indeed a vast surging of resistance behind the enemy lines which has merely been dammed up and which I have no doubt will rush down in a torrent of defiance when the opportune moment comes.

"That moment is coming soon. Soon, this source of stored-up strength and passion will be tapped to the full. Soon, in Europe, in the Far East, in the Southwest Pacific, our allies everywhere will arise to strike the invader from behind while he stands up to meet the thrust of our counter-attacking forces. Well do the Japanese and Germans know the cruelties they have inflicted and the devastation they have wrought on the peoples of the United Nations.

"The thousands in Bataan and Corregidor and the many other thousands in other war fronts who gave up their lives in the defense of their country and of freedom, must be avenged. A great number of them were students who put aside their books, when war was declared, to shoulder a gun. In their memory and in that of the hundreds of thousands all over the world who have fallen victim to the attack of the aggressor powers, let us render today our tribute of admiration and as an earnest of our gratitude, pledge to them the best that there is in us that victory may speedily be achieved."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 17, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Fr. Pacifico A. Ortiz, S.J., Chaplain to President Quezon of the Philippines, sent an inspirational shortwave broadcast to the British Empire and English-speaking listeners in continental Europe. Father Ortiz' message, intended to bring spiritual comfort to all sects and denominations, was part of the program commemorating the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Recalling the defeat of Alexander the Great, Attila and his Huns, Genghis Khan and Napoleon, Father Ortiz said: "God sees to it that mankind, despite its crimes against itself, does progress toward freedom, and peace and brotherhood. ... For all peoples who place their trust in God, there can be trials, sufferings and reverses, but there can be no ultimate defeat."

Full text of Father Ortiz' broadcast follows:

"I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year: 'Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown!' And he replied: 'Go out into the darkness and put thine hand into the hand of God. That shall be to thee better than light and safer than a known way.'"

"Perhaps many of you still remember these words. They were spoken by King George VI of England in his Christmas broadcast to the English Empire four years ago. Those were dark days indeed for all of us. The lights of freedom were dying out one by one throughout the continent of Europe. One nation after the other fell under the iron heel of Hitler. The Nazi hordes goose-stepped like world-masters from Poland to France, from Norway to Greece. They were victorious everywhere. They seemed invincible. The cause of freedom was all but lost. Hitler bragged to the world that the German army was going to determine the course of history for the next thousand years. It would have been so, indeed, but for the courage of freedom-loving peoples, the courage of the men and women of our generation who, in the face of tragedy and defeat and seeming hopelessness, refused to give up hope. They knew they were fighting for their God-given rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They knew that God was on their side. That is why, despite Hitler's superiority in tanks and planes and guns, they were sure of final victory.

"For victory is not always on the side of the strong. Victory does not necessarily march with the heavier tanks, sail

with the larger navy and fly with the fastest planes. Victory, in the long run, is always on the side of those who fight for freedom and for the rights of man. God sees to that. God has a way of walking serenely and victoriously through history's record. No tyrant has really succeeded in turning back the advance of civilization. Nor was there ultimate victory for any of the hundred Hitlers who, in the course of history, rose, burned with an incandescence that was created by blazing cities and flaming hatreds and then died down to cold dust and ashes.

"Alexander the Great was briefly beyond defeat. So were Attila and his Huns. For five centuries the Mohammedans believed that they were invincible and the ultimate masters of the world. So did Genghis Khan and his fighting hordes. So did Napoleon and his Grand Army. Yet in the end, in the final reckoning, they and once powerful armies melted away like snow in the sun.

"For God sees to it that mankind, despite its crimes against itself, does progress toward freedom, and peace, and brotherhood. Despite all the hating and the killing and the dying that still goes on around us, we know that our hope for victory and for lasting peace is not just a mirage. The road to final triumph may still be long and tough and up steep, bloody hills. But we mean to travel that road. For we know that our cause is just, and we are not alone. We can go out boldly into the darkness and put our hand upon the hand of God, and we know that His hand will be to us better than light and safer than a known way.

"It is only in God and through God's help that we can hope to build the foundations of a just and lasting peace. For peace does not come to peoples from external means alone. Victory through might of arms can merely impose conditions of peace. It cannot create peace. The forces that are to renovate the face of the earth must proceed from within, from the spirit. The re-education of mankind towards peace must be, above all, spiritual and religious. It must proceed from God as from its indispensable foundation. It must be built upon the practical recognition of the sovereignty and fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man. Only if men begin to realize that they are brothers and children of the same Heavenly Father, God, can we hope to see the vision of a new and glorious after-the-war world, the vision of a united humanity, of men and women marching arm in arm towards a prosperous peace, not glaring hatefully at one another across geographical or commercial fences, but sharing with each other of their own particular wealth and gifts, conscious of their obligation to love their neighbor as themselves.

"Tomorrow is a sacred and memorable day for one of our gallant and heroic allies, the people of the Philippines. That is the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth. They are a brave people, a fighting people. They fought unto the end and in doing so they taught the world more than courage and loyalty. They taught the world faith in God and faith in the brotherhood of man. When they fought side by side with their American comrades they were fighting for the same cause, the same ideals -- the freedom of man. When they fought against tremendous odds their cause may have seemed hopeless. But it was not. For they are a people of faith, and they believe that the destiny of nations is ultimately shaped not on the battlefields of earth, but high above the thunder of guns, and the roar of giant air armadas, in the hidden battlements of eternity. For such a people, and for all peoples, who place their trust in God, there can be trials, sufferings and reverses, but there can be no ultimate defeat."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 17, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Following is statement by Vice President Sergio Osmena at the commissioning of the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. Bataan, at Camden, New Jersey today (Wednesday):

"The commissioning of this aircraft carrier named Bataan is meaningful. It is evidence not only of America's mounting output of all the needed armaments but also of America's determination to fulfill her pledge to redeem the Philippines.

"For Bataan is no longer a mere geographical expression without meaning in terms of human value. Bataan is now an enduring monument to civilization, a symbol of freedom lost, a battleground where Americans and Filipinos sealed with blood a lasting friendship and gave expression to the supreme determination of our two peoples to fight together until the enemy is crushed and lost freedom regained.

"I can never forget the gaunt but courageous faces of the men left on Bataan and Corregidor, the valor and heroism which they displayed even in the face of certain doom. When President Quezon and I left Corregidor to continue here the struggle against the invaders, we did not give up hope that somehow reinforcements would come soon and save those beleaguered men.

"What a difference it would have made in the Battle of the Philippines had airplane carriers like this succeeded in getting near Bataan in those fateful days! Who knows if with a score of planes the tide of battle would not have turned in our favor!

"But the Epic of Bataan is not the end. It is only the beginning. The forces of freedom are unconquerable. They are no longer on the defensive. Every day now, in the Pacific as in the other theatres of war, the enemy is reeling under the mighty blows of our forces on land, on sea and in the air.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

December 3, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines today hailed "the victory attained by China in Cairo" as "the reward of her supreme sacrifice in defense of her independence."

Full text of President Quezon's statement follows:

"China should be congratulated upon the outcome of the Cairo Conference and, more particularly, the great leader of the Chinese people -- President Chiang Kai-shek. The victory attained by China in Cairo is the reward of her supreme sacrifice in defense of her independence."

PR-34

For our independence when war suddenly came on December 8, 1941 and the climactic event in Philippine-American relationship happened. The Filipinos stood to the death by America's side. In the epic of Bataan, which lasted for more than four months, Filipino and American soldiers sealed with their blood eternal friendship.

"It was no accident that twenty-one thousand Filipino soldiers died by the side of three thousand American soldiers in their determined stand against the invaders. Neither is it an accident that today, after almost two years of Japanese military occupation, strong guerrilla resistance against the enemy is still going on in the mountains and remote towns of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. For Filipino-American comradeship in this war is nothing new. It is but the continuation of many years of close and cordial cooperation between the two peoples.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

November 19, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippines, in his broadcast as the guest of Richard Eaton on "The Anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth," today (Friday) said that "Filipino-American comradeship in this war is nothing new. It is but the continuation of many years of close and cordial cooperation between the two peoples. ... Having shared with America the fortunes of war as well as the blessings of peace, we shall work with her in the establishment of the post-war world of freedom, justice and security."

Full text of Vice President Osmena's statement follows:

"I am happy to address America's radio audience tonight to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

"The Philippine Commonwealth was born on November 15, 1935. Only eight years old, it has seen the dark days of war as well as the bright days of peace. Its first six years were devoted to the thorough preparation for the responsibilities of independent nationhood. Among the problems we faced were national defense, stabilization of the nation's economy, expansion of the educational system, improvement of the lot of the common man, a vast public works program, and development of agriculture, industry and commerce.

"We were peacefully engaged in this work of preparing for our independence when war suddenly came on December 8, 1941 and the climactic event in Philippine-American relationship happened. The Filipinos stood to the death by America's side. In the epic of Bataan, which lasted for more than four months, Filipino and American soldiers sealed with their blood eternal friendship.

"It was no accident that twenty-one thousand Filipino soldiers died by the side of three thousand American soldiers in their determined stand against the invaders. Neither is it an accident that today, after almost two years of Japanese military occupation, strong guerrilla resistance against the enemy is still going on in the mountains and remote towns of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. For Filipino-American comradeship in this war is nothing new. It is but the continuation of many years of close and cordial cooperation between the two peoples.

"From the beginning of her regime in the islands, America has forsworn any imperialistic or selfish motive. She has come not for territorial aggrandizement but to help the Filipinos along the path to self-government and freedom. Her avowed policy was "the Philippines for the Filipinos," a policy that has been consistently and faithfully followed to the letter and spirit.

"As soon as organized Filipino resistance was overcome, American soldiers laid down the rifle and became teachers. American doctors took up the task of eradicating epidemics and diseases, while American engineers built roads and bridges.

"With this evidence of goodwill, it did not take long for America to win over the Filipinos. In 1901, the Filipinos participated in the first municipal elections held under the American flag. However, it was not until 1907, when the Philippine Assembly was established, that the Filipino people decided upon a policy of complete cooperation with the United States. As the Speaker of this first representative assembly in the Philippines, it was my responsibility to lead the Filipino participation in the government.

"America's altruistic policy in the Philippines reached the climax in 1934 with the passage by Congress of the Philippine Independence Act, providing for the establishment of the present government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines under a constitution of their own making and setting the date for independence, July 4, 1946.

"The assumption by the Philippines of a semi-independent status did not weaken its political ties with the United States. That the Filipinos wanted independence was well known; that the Americans would give it to them was beyond doubt. But even with eventual political separation of the Philippines from the United States already settled, the tender but firm attachment of one to the other during the transitory period became even more cherished, and Filipino-American cooperation went on as before.

"When the Commonwealth was confronted with the problem of building up an army adequate for the defense of the Philippines, the United States lent us one of her finest soldiers, General Douglas MacArthur, under whose able direction the Philippine Army was organized.

"The United States also continued to place at the disposal of the Commonwealth noted Americans of business, of education and of science. Many of the Americans who had so loyally served the Philippine Government in the past offered their services to the new government. Trade relationship between the two countries remained on a mutually profitable basis.

"When, in the sixth year of the Commonwealth, war broke out in the Pacific and our loyalty to the United States was challenged, we presented to the world the Epic of Bataan.

"Tonight, as we observe the eighth anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, we can visualize the role of the Philippine nation -- a daughter republic of the United States that will be ushered into the family of independent nations as soon as the enemy is driven out from our soil. Our cordial relationship with America will continue after our independence. Having shared with America the fortunes of war as well as the blessings of peace, we shall work with her in the establishment of the post-war world of freedom, justice and security."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

December 4, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

J. M. Elizalde, Philippine resident commissioner and Philippine representative on the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in a statement issued at the end of the organization's Atlantic City session, declared that "immediate and humanitarian relief of peoples suffering from the revages of war all over the world" was "uppermost" in the minds of the member countries of the Council.

Mr. Elizalde said that the member countries also entertained "the practical idea that the sooner world rehabilitation is accomplished the sooner can peoples of the world return to normal living."

He declared that the "initial international move toward immediate relief and early rehabilitation" was "an omen of hope" to all countries of the world.

Full text of Mr. Elizalde's statement follows:

"The Council of UNRRA has had its first session at Atlantic City. Forty-four united and associated nations are represented in this historic occasion. Dedicated to world-wide relief and rehabilitation of war-stricken peoples and guided by an agreement signed at the White House on November 9th, the Council of UNRRA in this first session set out to accomplish four distinct tasks.

"The first task was the acquisition of sufficient funds, from all those member countries that are not in a position to make contribution, in order to provide immediate relief and early rehabilitation to the victims of war in liberated and to-be-liberated areas, all over the world.

"Secondly, the Council desired to obtain contributions from the member countries for carrying out the activities of UNRRA, even if such contributions are to be made now or later, depending upon each country's present ability or future capacity.

"Thirdly, the Council wanted to lay down general policies giving the Director-General all powers to carry out successfully the definite objectives of this great humanitarian undertaking.

"And fourthly, the Council wanted to elect a Director General

with the capacity to put the broad and general policies of UNRRA into effect.

"All these four objectives have been accomplished. The forty-four member nations in reality have decided to join in this epoch-making convention to make the first effort toward relief of countries affected by the war.

"All countries participating in this conference are giving generously for administrative expenses. With regards to funds for relief, those that do not contribute are unable to do so because their countries are overrun by the enemy or their resources are out of reach. It is, nevertheless, true that no country considers itself at this time free from future participation in the activities of UNRRA. There can be no doubt that each country will do its full share, if and when it is in a position to do so.

"All member countries of the Council have in mind two principal considerations. Uppermost is the immediate and humanitarian relief of peoples suffering from the ravages of war all over the world. Secondly, there is the practical idea that the sooner world rehabilitation is accomplished the sooner can peoples of the world return to normal living and realize economic security and stability for the benefit of all concerned. If the objectives of UNRRA are carried to a successful conclusion, the rehabilitation of reoccupied countries will be done without delay. Consequently, it is to be hoped that by the work of UNRRA the whole world will be brought back to normalcy within a short period after the war. Thus, all peoples and nations will have benefited by having done everything possible to assist reoccupied countries get back on their feet again and by having worked together to bring about a peaceful and more prosperous world.

"This initial international move toward immediate relief and early rehabilitation has now come to a close. That it has been crowned with success there can positively be no doubt. To all countries of the world this is an omen of hope, and much more so to those countries now occupied and suffering under the heel of invaders. The hopes and best wishes of all these peoples, therefore, go to UNRRA for the success of its future work."

PR-35

"Their faith in America, in President Roosevelt, in President Quezon, and in General MacArthur stands unshaken. They know that America is solid behind President Roosevelt's pledge to redeem the Philippines. And they know, that some day, very soon they pray, General MacArthur will once again step on Philippine soil to free their country forever from under the heels of the war lords of Japan."

Major Villamor was captain in the Philippine Army Air Corps when the Japanese attacked the Philippines. On December 10, 1941, in the face of heavy enemy fire from strong enemy air forces, he led his flight of three pursuit planes into action.

"By his conspicuous example of courage and leadership, and at a great personal hazard beyond the call of duty, his flight was enabled to rout the attacking planes, thereby preventing appreciable damage to material at this station," says the citation for the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

December 6, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Maj. Jesus Villamor, No. 1 Filipino ace, who has just arrived from Australia, states that the Filipinos' "faith in America, in President Roosevelt, in President Quezon and in General MacArthur stands unshaken" and that his people's loyalty to America and Quezon's government are manifested in "forms other than words," such as extending "support and cooperation" to guerrillas.

Major Villamor, who was ordered out of the Philippines by General MacArthur in April, 1942, is in a position to report on existing conditions in his country.

"I have seen our people weary, sick and battered, pick themselves up from the dusty ruins of defeat and lift high their torch of liberty in our country," says Major Villamor. "I have seen how our people, despite sickness, hunger and all those things which only the oppressed can suffer, remain steadfastly loyal to America and to our own exiled government. Their loyalty has manifested itself in forms other than words. They have toiled and sacrificed for the guerrillas. I am sure that without their efforts and the support and cooperation they have given to the guerrillas, there would not be any guerrillas. The things that the people have done, the sacrifices they have endured and the contributions they have made undoubtedly will go down in Philippine history as one of the most compelling chapters in the story of Filipino participation in this war.

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He was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for "extraordinary heroism" later. During an attack on the airdrome at Batangas by 54 enemy bombers, Captain Villamor took off and led six pursuit planes to engage the enemy. He and his companions succeeded in driving the enemy bombers away. Villamor himself downed one of them.

"I am proud of our people," says Major Villamor. "I am proud of the way they fought the enemy from the beginning to the end of the Philippine campaign. I am proud of their magnificent and soul-stirring fight in the jungles of Bataan and the rocky fortress of Corregidor. I am proud of the way they have consistently resisted enemy occupation and control. And I am proud of the brave manner they are presently undergoing sufferings to demonstrate to future generations that our people, when the true test came, were not found wanting."

Major Villamor, who is 29 years old, is five feet, four inches tall, and weighs 128 pounds, is the son of one of the Philippines most distinguished jurists. He took up commercial aviation. Later he joined the Philippine Army and was sent to Randolph Field, Texas, for further training, specializing in aerial photography. He is now with the United States Air Force.

Major Villamor has a message to the people of the United States.

"It is a message from the Filipino people," he says. "It was never expressed to me, but I have seen it clearly in the tear-filled eyes of a mother staring at a hungry and dying child, in the steady fingers of a guerrilla about to pull the trigger on an approaching Jap, in the untiring and devoted efforts of our leaders -- military and civil; in the ghastly spectacle of entire families dead from malaria, in the efforts and sacrifices of all the people in all areas in the Philippines. It is this: Tell America that over here we do not pray for victory, for victory is sure to come. Rather we pray that God may speed the day of their coming which shall also be the day when we can once again breathe the air of peace and liberty."

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PR-36

my great privilege and honor to be a member of that delegation as adviser on health and welfare. This conference brought together in Atlantic City 33 United Nations, 10 associated nations, and the French National Committee of Liberation to discuss the problems of relief and rehabilitation that will confront us after the war.

"The Conference is almost over now and one of the most important things decided upon is the establishment of a standing committee on Health. There are other standing committees, but the Committee on Health was among the first to take shape because all the delegates discussing the subject, mostly doctors, biologists and public health men, quickly came to the conclusion that the medical services in the countries that have been invaded by the enemies should be quickly re-established, both in their preventive and curative aspects, otherwise the program of rehabilitation may not be carried out.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 27, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

The importance to the postwar Philippines of the Committee on Health of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference was stressed by Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President of the Philippines, in a message broadcast today to the Filipino people.

Dr. Rotor, a member of the Philippine delegation to the Atlantic City conference as adviser on health and welfare, declared that he expected the Philippines will share the benefits of the "greatest pool of scientific knowledge, experience and supplies which the world has ever seen." He revealed that the Committee on Health had discussed reports from various occupied countries showing that "control of disease, particularly tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and facilities for study and research have broken down."

Full text of Dr. Rotor's radio message follows:

"As you heard a few days ago, President Quezon appointed a delegation to represent the Philippines at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference in Atlantic City. It was my great privilege and honor to be a member of that delegation as adviser on health and welfare. This conference brought together in Atlantic City 33 United Nations, 10 associated nations, and the French National Committee of Liberation to discuss the problems of relief and rehabilitation that will confront us after the war.

"The Conference is almost over now and one of the most important things decided upon is the establishment of a standing committee on Health. There are other standing committees, but the Committee on Health was among the first to take shape because all the delegates discussing the subject, mostly doctors, biologists and public health men, quickly came to the conclusion that the medical services in the countries that have been invaded by the enemies should be quickly re-established, both in their preventive and curative aspects, otherwise the program of rehabilitation may not be carried out.

"We discussed reports from various occupied countries which showed that control of disease, particularly tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and facilities for study and research have broken down. Malnutrition, and even starvation, prevails over the occupied countries. Everybody understood that unless the United Nations acted in concert, serious epidemics may follow in the wake of war and complete the destruction wrought by bombs and shells. For this purpose we bound ourselves to pool not only food and medical supplies, but also information regarding communicable diseases. We also agreed that we should loan our experts to one another whenever necessary. Of course, the very nature of the draft agreement of the UNRRA presupposes that these activities will be carried out in consultation with our government. Whenever possible, the UNRRA will utilize the national and local organizations that we already have.

"I expect that our country, as one of the United Nations, will share with the other United Nations, all the benefits of this greatest pool of scientific knowledge, experience and supplies which the world has ever seen. Under President Quezon's unflagging guidance, we are at present studying our country's needs so that we shall have ready a program of reconstruction as soon as the war ends."

PR-31

General MacArthur in April, 1942, is in a position to report on existing conditions in his country.

"I have seen our people weary, sick and battered, pick themselves up from the dusty ruins of defeat and lift high their torch of liberty in our country," says Major Villamor. "I have seen how our people, despite sickness, hunger and all those things which only the oppressed can suffer, remain steadfastly loyal to America and to our own exiled government. Their loyalty has manifested itself in forms other than words. They have toiled and sacrificed for the guerrillas. I am sure that without their efforts and the support and cooperation they have given to the guerrillas, there would not be any guerrillas. The things that the people have done, the sacrifices they have endured and the contributions they have made undoubtedly will go down in Philippine history as one of the most compelling chapters in the story of Filipino participation in this war.

"Their faith in America, in President Roosevelt, in President Quezon, and in General MacArthur stands unshaken. They know that America is solid behind President Roosevelt's pledge to redeem the Philippines. And they know, that some day, very soon they pray, General MacArthur will once again step on Philippine soil to free their country forever from under the heels of the war lords of Japan."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

December 6, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Maj. Jesus Villamor, No. 1 Filipino ace, who has just arrived from Australia, states that the Filipinos' "faith in America, in President Roosevelt, in President Quezon and in General MacArthur stands unshaken" and that his people's loyalty to America and Quezon's government are manifested in "forms other than words," such as extending "support and cooperation" to guerrillas.

Major Villamor, who was ordered out of the Philippines by General MacArthur in April, 1942, is in a position to report on existing conditions in his country.

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PR-36

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

December 7, 1943

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines today hailed the tripartite declaration at Tehran and looked forward to the postwar world, which will afford security to small nations as well as large ones.

"The conference at Tehran of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, following the conference of the first two chiefs of state with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, should clear all doubts as to the war and the peace that will follow it," said President Quezon.

"Germany and Japan will both be crushed and reduced to impotence, so that they may never again disturb the peace of the world.

"The peace that will follow will be enduring. The new world will be constituted by a world family of democratic nations -- large and small alike -- where tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance will have no place. For such a world the sacrifices of all liberty-loving peoples will not have been in vain."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

January 2, 1944

FOR RELEASE JANUARY 2, 6:00 PM:

Sergio Osmeña, Vice President of the Philippines, in an address before the Filipino Community of Chicago at the Hotel Sherman on January 2, stressed the need for strong American-Philippine military, cultural and political collaboration after the war.

Vice President Osmeña came from his office in Washington to deliver the main address at the Chicago ceremonies commemorating the 47th anniversary of the martyrdom of Jose Rizal, Filipino patriots.

"The maintenance of adequate naval and air bases across the Pacific, anchored in the Philippines and protected there by Filipino troops will assure the mutual protection of both the United States and the Philippines, and preserve the Pacific Ocean for the peaceful purposes of all the nations," said Vice President Osmeña. "To the Philippines such plans are vital to its liberty and growth. To the United States such plans mean that no enemy may approach your Western shores. In a joint resolution, already passed by the Senate and now pending in the House, the President of the United States is authorized to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Philippines for the selection of suitable bases in the islands. I have reasons to believe that from our side the United States may expect full cooperation in this regard."

Mr. Osmeña, speaking of Filipino culture, pointed out that the Filipino way of life is Occidental, Christian and democratic. "It is then natural that intimate cultural relations will

continue between the United States and the Philippines," he added.

"In the political field," Mr. Osmeña declared, "cooperation between the United States and the Philippines is only logical. After having worked together towards the building up of the Philippine Nation, the United States and the Philippines can then devote their joint efforts toward assisting in the solution of the manifold postwar problems. As a daughter republic of the United States and as a new birth of liberty in the Far East, the Philippines can serve as the vanguard of democracy and as the beacon of hope in that parts of the globe. If, through the Philippines, the sway of American democracy could reach the less fortunate peoples of Asia, then the cause of world peace would be greatly served. Moreover, the Philippines is peculiarly qualified to serve as America's bridge of goodwill to the peoples of Asia. As the veritable sample of America's handiwork, the Philippines stands as a vivid example of the success of the policy of trusteeship -- the policy which the nations of the West can and must follow for all dependent peoples everywhere. To these dependent peoples, a free and independent Philippines symbolizes the goal that can be attained not by distrust, bloodshed, and violence, but by friendship, understanding and collaboration. Thus, by remaining close political allies, the United States and the Philippines will go a long way towards the building up of a new world of peace, justice, democracy and freedom."

Full text of Vice President Osmeña's address follows:

"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS:

"Rizal Day is a national holiday observed by Filipinos everywhere. Coming at a propitious time about the end of the year, it affords us the opportunity to rededicate ourselves for the coming year to the lofty ideals and noble aspirations that made Jose Rizal a symbol of redemption, not only of the Filipino people but also of other peoples of the world, struggling for freedom.

"In the roll of Filipino heroes, there are others who figure prominently and who have earned our admiration and respect, but none of them has gained the universal love of our people and the general respect of the outside world as Rizal. The reason for this is obvious. More than any other man, he had given himself so completely and unselfishly to the cause of his people. With his writings, he opened the eyes of the masses; and with his martyrdom, he gave them an example of supreme devotion to the native land. It was he, in the dark hour of our history, who lighted the torch of freedom which Spanish oppression could not quench.

"When America came to the Philippines, succeeding Spain, she found the torch of Philippine freedom already aflame. Far from stifling it, she unselfishly stimulated its growth and radiance.

One of her first official acts in the islands was to proclaim Rizal Day a national holiday. But she did more than this. She proclaimed to the world that she was holding the Philippines in trust for the Filipinos -- for their interest and welfare, their freedom and happiness. And as she said, she fulfilled.

"It is unnecessary for me to recite at length the progress achieved by us during the forty-five years of American trusteeship. The record is well known to all. Suffice it for me to say that no people under the guidance of another have achieved so much as we have within the same period of time.

"Not only have we gained recognition of all the essential rights and liberties which Rizal staunchly worked for; we have also made tremendous strides in the economic, social, educational and political fields, making our country one of the most progressive nations in the Far East. As a fitting climax to her Philippine policy of liberation, America, recognizing our capacity for self-government, granted us independence.

Our people were peacefully engaged in the preparation for the responsibilities of independence when, in December, 1941, Japan suddenly attacked. In the bitter struggle against a numerically superior and better equipped invading army, thousands of Filipino soldiers fell by the side of their American comrades in arms.

"But they did not die in vain. By their prolonged and determined resistance, Japan was forced to divert large contingents from other war fronts, thereby delaying the fall of the East Indies, Malaya, Singapore, and Burma, and thwarting the Japanese program for an early invasion of Australia and New Zealand. They also afforded the United States precious time to repair the destruction wrought by Japan's insidious attack on Pearl Harbor, and enabled our allies in the Pacific to bolster their defenses and to prepare to deal counter blows against the common enemy.

"Forty-five years of constructive association with America have afforded the Filipinos the opportunity to develop and prove their capacity for self-government, winning through peaceful negotiations formal recognition of that capacity and a promise of independence. Four months of bloody and heroic struggle on Bataan have tested the strength of this title to independence and proved Filipino capacity to shoulder the responsibilities of independence. Today, we have America's pledge that Philippine independence will not only be established and protected, but also will become a consummate fact, even before 1946, as soon as the invaders are driven away from Philippine soil and free democratic processes are restored.

"With the final victory of the United Nations and the formal recognition by the United States of Philippine independence, the question naturally arises as to whether this Philippine-American collaboration should be continued and maintained in the future.

"I propounded this same question in a speech I delivered in Manila way back in 1939, wherein I reviewed the many years of harmonious Philippine-American relationship. I ventured then to offer an affirmative answer. Now, with perfect American-Filipino comradeship, as shown in the Epic of Bataan, and with America's offer of protection and other pronouncements in the course of this struggle, there can be no doubt about postwar collaboration between the United States and the Philippines. The logic of events, the inescapable obligations arising from this war, and the common interests of both peoples, make this collaboration not only advisable but also necessary. It will find expression in many fields. Let me explore a few of them.

"The war will necessarily leave its tragic marks on our beloved country. Destruction will be widespread, sufferings will be acute, poverty and hunger will be rampant. Long years of privation and hardships will have diminished the physical resistance of the masses, making them easy victims of diseases. Adequate and immediate relief will therefore be imperative. Food, clothing and medical care must come first. It is hoped that side by side the American Red Cross, accompanying our advance troops, will be a Philippine Red Cross.

"Apart from the problem of relief in general is the rehabilitation of our farms and industries. This will require provisions of seeds, fertilizers, farm implements and work animals. In this undertaking, we should give particular attention to the needs of the small land owner who may have lost his only carabao and his only nipa hut.

"The reconstruction of our industrial establishments and the restoration of destroyed properties, both public and private, must be provided for. This includes, among other things, provincial and municipal buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, streets and bridges.

"On top of this, we shall have to face the manifold problems arising from the closing and insolvency of our banks, insurance and credit institutions, the adulteration of our currency with unsound enemy issues, the impairment of the basis of taxation, and the disruption of our public school system as a result of the closing of many schools and of anti-democratic indoctrination in the few institutions which have remained open. Without delay, all the schools in operation before the war should be reopened in order to resume an education of patriotism, democracy and humanitarianism.

"Whatever program of relief and rehabilitation is finally decided upon -- and the items I have discussed are only a part of it -- we are already assured of America's help and collaboration. Responding to the recommendations of the President of the United States, the Senate has approved a joint resolution which provides for the organization of a commission of Americans and Filipinos, charged with the study of the relief and rehabilitation problems of the Philippines. To this commission is also entrusted the task of surveying the economic situation in the islands with a view to economic stabilization and the formulation of a plan for future trade relations between the United States and the Philippines.

"As will be remembered, the ten year transition period of the Commonwealth was provided for in order, among other things, to enable the Philippines to stabilize her economy with an eye to her future independent existence. This preparation was already at an advanced stage when war broke out and everything built up was destroyed. It will be within the province of the joint commission when organized to study how to keep up with the lost years and to recommend measures for the reestablishment of such commercial relations with the United States and other countries as will assure us a reasonable level of public and private prosperity.

"The policy of free exchange of commodities followed by Congress has brought material benefits to the Philippines and economic advantages and profits to American labor, exporters, and businessmen. This economic tie has so affected Philippine economy that the major export industries of the Philippines have become dependent upon the American market, necessitating a reasonable period of adjustment preceding ultimate independence. With this beneficial and satisfactory record of economic collaboration, the American-Philippine Commission will have a fine background with which to formulate a postwar commercial relationship which will redound to the welfare of both countries.

"The defense plans of the Commonwealth, formulated with the advice of the American Military Mission headed by General MacArthur, were in the process of execution when Japan struck. With the reconquest of the islands, we shall resume this work, making such adjustments as circumstances and experience require. American technical assistance will continue to be needed. Moreover, our program should be worked out, taking into consideration not only our own defense but also the future military necessities of the United States.

"This takes us to the question whether after independence mutual collaboration in defense measures will be advantageous both to the United States and to the Philippines. It can truly be said that during the last four decades American-Philippine collaboration for defense existed. The United States Navy maintained its principal base for the Asiatic Fleet at Cavite and the United States Army held several camps and airfields. The

Army relied very largely on Filipino soldiery -- Scouts, and later the Philippine Army -- to fill its ranks. That the totality of these forces was inadequate in number and equipment to prevent the aggression of vastly superior power, does not argue against the intrinsic value of military collaboration. It only emphasizes the need for strengthening the military establishment. The maintenance of adequate naval and air bases across the Pacific anchored in the Philippines and protected there by Filipino troops will assure the mutual protection of both the United States and the Philippines, and preserve the Pacific Ocean for the peaceful purposes of all nations. To the Philippines such plans are vital to its liberty and growth. To the United States such plans mean that no enemy may approach your Western shores. In a joint resolution, already passed by the Senate and now pending in the house, the President of the United States is authorized to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Philippines for the selection of suitable bases in the islands. I have reasons to believe that from our side the United States may expect full cooperation in this regard.

"In the cultural field, cooperation between the two countries has a logical foundation in the fact that for over three centuries Filipino culture has been based on Western ideas, and since the opening of the twentieth century Filipino political thought has been absorbing the essential principles of Anglo-Saxon democracy. Throughout the long period of Spanish rule, the Philippines was bound to Spain by political, cultural, and spiritual ties. During a portion of this long association, the commercial intercourse and spiritual communion between the mother country and the colony were carried on by way of Mexico through the proud and rich galleons plying in the Manila-Acapulco trade, thus bringing Spain, Mexico and the Philippines into close and intimate relations. When Destiny brought about the eclipse of Spain as a world power, her colonies in the Americas, Mexico among them, became independent States, but the Philippines continued to be linked to the New World through her political association with the United States. Thus it is that Filipino culture is eclectic; to the original Malayan foundation there has been added Asiatic, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon elements. Today, the Filipino way of life is the Occidental, the Christian, the democratic way of life. It is then natural that intimate cultural relations will continue between the United States and the Philippines.

"In the political field, cooperation between the United States and the Philippines is only logical. After having worked together towards the building up of the Philippine Nation, the United States and the Philippines can then devote their joint efforts towards assisting in the solution of the manifold post-war problems. As a daughter republic of the United States and as a new birth of liberty in the Far East, the Philippines can serve as the vanguard of democracy and as the beacon of hope in that part of the globe. If, through the Philippines, the sway of American democracy could reach the less fortunate peoples of Asia, then the cause of world peace would be greatly served. Moreover, the Philippines is peculiarly qualified to serve as America's bridge of goodwill to the peoples of Asia. As the veritable sample of America's handiwork, the Philippines stands as a vivid example of the success of the policy of trusteeship -- the policy which the nations of the West can and must follow for all dependant peoples everywhere. To these dependant peoples, a free and independent Philippines symbolizes the goal that can be attained not by distrust, bloodshed, and violence, but by friendship, understanding and collaboration. Thus, by remaining close political allies, the United States and the Philippines will go a long way towards the building up of a new world of peace, justice, democracy and freedom.

"With the final triumph of American arms in the Philippines, the constitutional system functioning there before the war will be reestablished, and the Philippine Commonwealth will become the Philippine Republic. This crowning event of Filipino-American partnership in the task of nation-building will not essentially change American-Philippine relationships. The ties of friendship and the spirit of collaboration will last forever. In a free Philippines, America will continue to find a ready

partner for the defense and the furtherance of the ideals and policies which the two countries hold in common. America may rest assured that the Philippine Republic, born out of the sufferings of Rizal and of other Filipino heroes and martyrs, will now how to cherish and defend its freedom, and that the Filipino people, whom she has so unselfishly helped in attaining self-government and independence, will always be a friendly and grateful people.

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victorious return to the Philippines, though, we must sadly admit, not as fast as you and we all would wish. I am sure that the prayer of 17,000,000 enslaved Filipinos who love you is that God may bless you and protect you and hasten the day when you will free them from the invader of their country and the tyrant who has deprived them of their liberties.

"Affectionately,

"Manuel L. Quezon."

PR-46

Filipinos who died in prison camps from torture, starvation and resultant diseases is even greater than the number of Americans. The Filipino people will never forget nor forgive the savage treatment which the prisoners of war have received, and that is an added reason for their continued resistance to the Japanese."

PR-47

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

January 26, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, cabled his greetings to General Douglas MacArthur in Australia, on the General's 64th birthday, January 26.

Following is text of President Quezon's cable:

"I am sure you are younger today than you have been since January 1942, for you are celebrating your birthday not in defensive but in offensive operations. You are already on your victorious return to the Philippines, though, we must sadly admit, not as fast as you and we all would wish. I am sure that the prayer of 17,000,000 enslaved Filipinos who love you is that God may bless you and protect you and hasten the day when you will free them from the invader of their country and the tyrant who has deprived them of their liberties.

"Affectionately,

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

January 29, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

MIAMI, JANUARY 29--Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines revealed last night that two Filipino prisoners at Davao penal colony were responsible for the escape of Col. Dyess and the other Americans whose story of the "March of Death" was made public by the War and Navy Departments.

President Quezon said: "The escape of Col. Dyess, Col. Mellnik and Comdr. McCoy was made possible with the help of two Filipinos who had been sentenced to many years imprisonment and were confined in the penal colony wherein these three officers were kept as prisoners of war.

"Upon learning of what they did, I granted these prisoners absolute pardon."

In commenting on the atrocity stories, President Quezon continued:

"I am horrified at the cruelties committed by the Japanese on the American and Filipino prisoners of war. The number of Filipinos who died in prison camps from torture, starvation and resultant diseases is even greater than the number of Americans. The Filipino people will never forget nor forgive the savage treatment which the prisoners of war have received, and that is an added reason for their continued resistance to the Japanese."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

January 31, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in his message to Filipinos in America, Hawaii, Alaska and elsewhere, urged them all to purchase War Bonds in the hope that the Fourth War Loan Drive "will result in speeding up the reconquest of the Philippines."

President Quezon called attention to the fact that war is still going on in the Philippines. "They are keeping up the fight with such arms and ammunition as Filipino and American officers who refused to surrender were able to take along with them," he said.

President Quezon stated that he is resigned "with a bleeding heart to the decision that the war against Germany demands prior consideration." But, he asked: "Has not the time arrived to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines?"

Full text of President Quezon's message follows:

"After the revelation of the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese upon American and Filipino prisoners of war, the American people can gain some idea of the sufferings that the Japanese have also inflicted on the non-combatant elements of the Philippine population. It is true that the Japanese government and its high military command pursued a policy of attraction appealing to racial affinity and granting the so-called independence. These deceptions failed, however, to win the Filipinos to the side of the Japanese because of the many and frequent cases of cruelty committed by their soldiery which include the raping of helpless women.

"There is a scarcity of everything now in the Philippines --

food, medicines, clothing and other essentials. Peaceful and defenseless people are at the mercy of Japanese soldiers -- the Filipino people are indeed enslaved. Of course the Filipinos are not taking these abuses and fiendish cruelties and the deprivation of their liberties with ignoble and cowardly resignation. Warfare is going on everywhere in the Philippines as Tokyo broadcasts unwittingly reveal now and then. Although the Filipinos are receiving neither arms nor ammunition from outside, they are keeping up the fight with such arms and ammunition as Filipino and American officers who refused to surrender were able to take along with them. The War in the Philippines is going on despite Japanese retaliatory measures by burning entire villages and killing civilians indiscriminately.

"How long are the Filipinos going to be left alone to fight the Japanese? I hope the Fourth War Loan Drive will result in speeding up the reconquest of the Philippines, and the liberation of my people and those unfortunate prisoners of war still in the cruel hands of the Japanese. Mrs. Quezon and I are doing the best we can in purchasing War Bonds and we hope that Filipinos in America, Hawaii, Alaska and elsewhere will do the same.

"With a bleeding heart, I am resigned to the decision that the war against Germany demands prior consideration. But has not the time arrived to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines? Remember, that only in the Philippines the American flag has been humiliated. Let us avenge Bataan NOW!

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

February 4, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, reiterated his support of the Fourth War Loan Drive, in a telegram to Secretary Morgenthau of the U.S. Treasury. "My wife and I have agreed to invest every cent we have in the purchase of 'Avenge Bataan' Bonds," said the President.

Mrs. Quezon officially opened the "Avenge Bataan" War Bond Drive in Washington on February 2. The drive was sponsored by the Washington Post and the Treasury Department. All persons purchasing bonds during the week of February 2 to February 8, will sign a scroll which will be carried back to the Philippines and, according to President Quezon, "will be given a place of honor in my country."

Mrs. Quezon purchased bonds in the name of the President, herself and their three children. In an interview with the U.S. Treasury Department, Mrs. Quezon said: "I agree with my husband that we must put everything in bonds. For the time being, this is the most effective way of avenging those who died on Bataan and of rescuing those who still are prisoners of the Japanese. Actions are more important than words, and buying Bonds is an action everyone can take."

In speaking of the friendship existing between the women of the Philippines and the women of the United States, Mrs. Quezon said: "There is a sacred link binding the women whose sons and husbands died together at Bataan and still suffer together in Japanese prison camps. I hope this link will continue always and I am confident that it will."

Mrs. Quezon praised the Filipinos in the U.S., Alaska and

Hawaii for their purchases of War Bonds. "Filipino communities have oversubscribed their allotted quotas in other Bond drives," she said. "The recent publication of Japanese atrocities and inhuman treatment to Filipinos should spur them to extend their former records during the Fourth War Loan drive."

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"If with the 'March of Death' the enemy intended to frighten and terrorize the American and Filipino peoples, he certainly has not succeeded. For even those who went through that ordeal emerged triumphant in spirit, while the exhibition of cruelty of the enemy has merely served to arouse the anger and hatred of our two peoples. 'Avenge Bataan' has become our pledge, and to help fulfill this pledge, I am sure that our people in the home front - Americans and Filipinos - will spare nothing within their means to buy more war bonds and make the Fourth War Loan Drive a great success."

All Philippine Commonwealth officials and employees heartily supported the "Avenge Bataan" Bond drive. Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations, said: "Let every Filipino and American in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii remember that the best way to express indignation against the Japanese atrocities is to buy War Bonds today."

Vice President Osmena and Commonwealth officials affixed their signatures to the scroll of the purchasers of "Avenge Bataan" Bonds immediately following those of President and Mrs. Quezon and their three children, who were the first purchasers. The scroll will be taken back to the Philippines after the war as an enduring monument to the gallant Filipino and American defenders of Bataan and Corregidor.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

February 7, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippines strongly seconded President Manuel L. Quezon's appeal to all Filipinos to buy war bonds during the Fourth War Loan Drive. In a statement to the Washington Post, during "Avenge Bataan Week," suggested by the Post, Vice President Osmena said:

"If with the 'March of Death' the enemy intended to frighten and terrorize the American and Filipino peoples, he certainly has not succeeded. For even those who went through that ordeal emerged triumphant in spirit, while the exhibition of cruelty of the enemy has merely served to arouse the anger and hatred of our two peoples. 'Avenge Bataan' has become our pledge, and to help fulfill this pledge, I am sure that our people in the home front - Americans and Filipinos - will spare nothing within their means to buy more war bonds and make the Fourth War Loan Drive a great success."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

February 25, 1944

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 4:00 PM:

Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations in the War Cabinet of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, pointed out that enduring peace must be based on "friendship, mutual respect and good will," in his address at the Metropolitan Opera Victory Rally, dedicated to the Philippines, broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on February 26.

Col. Romulo declared: "Science, it is true, has developed for us the most advanced means of communication known to man. But wireless and aviation can only flash and carry the thoughts and ideas of the human mind. Both are only the messengers, not the messages themselves. For the establishment and maintenance of peace, the paramount factor is the idea, and unless the mind is free from the barriers set up by bias, prejudice, intolerance, cupidity and hatred, communication between individuals and nations cannot be free and untrammelled, and no matter how highly developed or how scientifically perfect, such means of communication cannot bring about friendship and good will, the foundation stones of an enduring peace."

Col. Romulo added: "If we want an enduring peace, there must be real friendliness between the nations, and there can be no such friendliness if communication between them is obstructed by barriers no less repulsive and damaging because they are invisible."

Pointing out that such barriers are not insurmountable, Col. Romulo said: "America and the Philippines have shown to the

world that two peoples of different races can rise above the walls of prejudice, intolerance and hatred, and shoulder to shoulder work together to achieve a common goal."

Full text of Colonel Romulo's address follows:

"We are fighting today to achieve for tomorrow an enduring peace. Peace to be lasting must be based on friendship, mutual respect, and good will. There can be real friendship only if it is predicated on confidence, just as mutual respect and good will can exist only on a foundation of equality and justice.

"When we think of the world of tomorrow, therefore, a world that will rise out of the debris of the present, it is important that we give thought to what, in the light of our experience, has contributed to the misunderstandings that have plunged us into the chaos of today. Just when our modern world was boasting of improved means of communication such as the radio and the telephone and that distances have shrunk to practically nil because of the submarine and the airplane, when we thought that countries and peoples had been brought closer together by the latest mechanical inventions that the human mind could devise, humanity suddenly found itself in the maelstrom of a global war that in scope and fury and fiendishness is unparalleled in the history of mankind.

"Can it be said, then, that the means of communication of today have either helped to lead to the present catastrophe or have been powerless to prevent it? Neither is correct. For the root-cause of the present cataclysm is not to be found in mechanical devices, machines, and other products of human ingenuity. It is far more basic and fundamental. Peace was not shattered in Europe only when Hitler led his goose-stepping troops and his Panzer divisions into Poland, nor was peace destroyed in the Pacific by Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. The causes of war are rooted in the human character, and it is there where we must trace their origin and inception.

"Science, it is true, has developed for us the most advanced means of communication known to man. But wireless and aviation can only flash and carry the thoughts and ideas of the human mind. Both are only the messengers, not the messages themselves. For the establishment and maintenance of peace, the paramount factor is the idea, and unless the mind is free from the barriers set up by bias, prejudice, intolerance, cupidity and hatred, communication between individuals and nations cannot be free and untrammelled, and no matter how highly developed or how scientifically perfect, such means of communication cannot bring about friendship and good will, the foundation stones of an enduring peace.

"When we speak, therefore, of communications and the role that they must play in the maintenance of a permanent world peace, a discussion of the various vehicles of communication such as the radio, the telephone, and the press is not so important as the proper evaluation of the damage wrought by the invisible walls in the human mind that no air wave can surmount, walls that hamper and prevent a free exchange of ideas and thus breed the irritants that cause misunderstanding, suspicion, ill will, and distrust.

"There is point to what Emerson once said when he wanted to stress the importance of knowledge as the basis of mutuality and good will. 'I hate that man,' the great American writer was reported to have declared, and then added, 'because I don't know him.' Knowledge is a key that opens the doors of understanding, but it merely opens them. Information, data, statistics, facts and figures, all that together sum up to make knowledge do not always give a true and correct picture of a people or of a country. Unfortunately, there has been too much stress on this, and the result has been that nations have been presented as the old tin-type photographs, stiff, lifeless, remote. Anthropology, geography and economics have their place in the description of a people, but if there is to be a better understanding and friendship between nations in our world of today, it is high time that we realize that countries are better interpreted in human rather than in scientific or in mathematical terms. We

must guard against appraising nations only by the export-and-import and the balance-of-trade yardsticks or merely by ethnic and climatic classifications. In other words, we must know peoples as peoples, not as generalizations lost in the composite picture of sectional, tribal or statistical aggroupments.

"It is precisely judgments springing from lack of sympathetic knowledge of other peoples that give rise to bias and prejudice, and cause intolerance, arouse cupidity, breed hatred. How often when we are given information which presents another nation as backward according to standards acceptable to us do we forget that these very standards may be not only unacceptable to other peoples but even contrary to their ideas of culture and civilization. Such a situation breeds bias and prejudice in us, resentment and antagonism in the people who have been so condescendingly described. Intolerance is the offspring of both inadequate knowledge and antagonism, cupidity is sharpened by an undue stress on the economic potentiality of a nation, and hatred is born when cupidity results in a people becoming the exploiter and another the exploited.

"If we want an enduring peace, there must be real friendliness between the nations, and there can be no such friendliness if communication between them is obstructed by barriers no less repulsive and damaging because they are invisible. Such barriers are not insurmountable. America and the Philippines have shown to the world that two peoples of different races can rise above the walls of prejudice, intolerance, and hatred, and shoulder to shoulder work together to achieve a common goal. It is not an easy road; it is hard and arduous. It demands an unqualified respect for the dignity of the human soul. It exacts recognition of freedom as every nation's legitimate goal. Despite opposition from various quarters, America was unswerving in this policy that won the friendship and loyalty of the Filipino people. Between America and the Philippines was developed true friendship that was the offspring of mutual confidence and respect. Such friendship was sanctified by American and Filipino blood in the foxholes of Bataan. It is this example of communication between one nation and another that if followed by the whole world will make for a truly enduring peace.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

March 13, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, in his first public ceremony since his arrival in Miami Beach last December, decorated Col. Carlos P. Romulo with the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines, on March 8, in recognition of the Colonel's work in Bataan, Corregidor and later in America.

The President, now convalescing in Miami Beach, also administered to Col. Romulo his oath of office as Secretary of Information and Public Relations. Col. Romulo was appointed to the President's War Cabinet last November, but due to the President's illness, was unable to take his oath of office before this time.

The citation accompanying the award by President Quezon reads as follows:

"For distinguished service in a position of major responsibility, The Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines is by order of His Excellency, The President of the Philippines, hereby awarded to Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Infantry Reserve, Philippine Army. His services in Corregidor and Bataan from December 1941 to April 1942 and later in Australia and in the United States as Public Relations Officer of the Commanding General USAFFE and as Aide-de-Camp to General Douglas MacArthur have been of inestimable value to the Government of the Commonwealth"

"Maj.-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes
Philippine Army Chief of Staff
Secretary of National Defense"

Colonel Romulo has previously been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action by General MacArthur, and the Purple Heart by Lieutenant General Wainwright for bravery under

fire. Two Oak Leaf Clusters have also been awarded to him.

Col. Romulo is the author of two national best sellers in America today. His first book "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines" is in its eighteenth edition, having sold more than 200,000 copies. His second book "Mother America," published last November, is now in its fourth edition.

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"We are all extremely happy over the new honors conferred upon you by the King of England and the Australian Government. You deserve all these and more. The faith of the Filipino people that you will return is unshaken. Affectionate regards.

(QUEZON"

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

March 18, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE;

MIAMI BEACH, March 18 -- President Manuel L. Quezon in a cable to General Douglas MacArthur (today) reiterated the faith of the Filipinos in General MacArthur's return to the Philippines and expressed his happiness over the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath conferred upon the General.

Following is full text of President Quezon's cable to General MacArthur:

"We are all extremely happy over the new honors conferred upon you by the King of England and the Australian Government. You deserve all these and more. The faith of the Filipino people that you will return is unshaken. Affectionate regards.

QUEZON"

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

March 20, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations, Member of the War Cabinet of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, has been delegated by President Manuel L. Quezon to be his special representative to visit the Filipino communities in California and nearby states. Colonel Romulo will be on the Pacific Coast from April 7 to April 20, during which time he will visit as many Filipino communities as he can include in his schedule.

With reference to this trip, Colonel Romulo made the following statement:

"I am being sent by His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, to visit as many Filipino communities in the Pacific Coast as I can include in my schedule. President Quezon is keenly interested in the welfare of the Filipinos in the United States, and desires to have a first-hand report on their present-day condition, their needs, desires, and aspirations.

"It is my aim, therefore to get in touch with as many of our fellow countrymen as I can reach, talk to them, visit with them, and get their views and reactions. My visit is not sponsored by any particular organization.

"I would like to request that no expense be incurred, either individually or collectively, by the Filipino communities in arranging for my visit. No one should be barred from listening to my message by reason of an admission price. The meetings I am to address must be free for everyone.

"I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting my fellow countrymen of the Pacific Coast for whose industry and patriotism I have always had a sincere admiration."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

March 29, 1944

RELEASE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS, APRIL 2:

Rotary International has declared April 3 to April 9, as Rotary Philippines Week. The 5,200 Rotary Clubs in the United States, Hawaii and Alaska are dedicating this week to the Filipino people and the Philippines. This is the first time that Rotary International has planned such a wide-scale ceremony in honor of one nation. Their programs during the week will center around the Philippines and their speakers will recall the exemplary relationship between America and the Philippines and stress the loyalty of the Filipino people to America.

To open the commemorative ceremonies, the Department of Information and Public Relations of the Philippine Government arranged a national hookup over the Mutual Broadcasting System on April 3, from 4:30 to 5:00 PM, EWT. Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and former High Commissioner to the Philippines; Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Member of President Quezon's War Cabinet and former Vice-President of Rotary International; and Mr. Charles Wheeler, President of Rotary International, will be the principal speakers.

Sergeant Crisanto Bautista, Philippine Scout, veteran of Bataan, and Lieutenant Benjamin Ayesa, Filipino commanding officer of an LST, and recently returned from the Southwest Pacific, will give dramatic interviews of their experiences at the fighting fronts.

Father Pacifico A. Ortiz, Chaplain to President Quezon, will read a spiritual message and prayer. Miss Enya Gonzalez, talented and attractive Filipino concert soprano will close the program with the singing of the Philippine National Anthem.

The Department of Information and Public Relations has asked the cooperation of leading clergy and heads of religious societies in the United States in arranging special services and prayers for the American and Filipino soldiers who gave their lives in Bataan and elsewhere in the Philippines.

As the Rotary Philippines Week coincides with the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan (April 9), many of the networks were inspired to produce programs on the Philippines. The Wrigley Show, "American Women", heard weekly over the Columbia Broadcasting System's coast-to-coast hookup, will dramatize the story of heroic Laura Samonte, taken from Col. Romulo's book, "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines." This CBS program will be broadcast April 5, 5:45 to 6:00 PM, CNYT.

Background material on the Philippines as well as current information on the Commonwealth Government has been furnished to columnists and news commentators for special Philippine mention during this commemorative week.

Leaders of the individual Clubs of Rotary International were furnished material by the Department of Information and Public Relations to plan their programs for the week. This material included posters, a photograph of President Quezon, summary of the history of Philippine-American relations, words and music of the Philippine National Anthem, outstanding incidents of the Battle of Bataan, factual stories of American and Filipino heroes of this battle, and copies of a dramatic letter written by Tomas Confesor, Governor of Panay, showing the intensity and strength of Filipino resistance in the Islands today.

Keynoting the Philippine Rotary Week, President Quezon issued the following message to all Rotarians:

"I am grateful to Rotary International and to all the Rotary Clubs in the United States for dedicating this week, April 3rd to April 9th, to the Philippines and to the Filipino people. Rotary believes in international friendship and goodwill and all its efforts since it was founded by Paul Harris in 1905, more than thirty-nine years ago, have been directed towards the realization of the brotherhood of men.

"It is fitting that Rotary should turn its thoughts to my country and my people during these days when the world is in the midst of a terrible global war. For the Philippines has been the testing ground for the ideals of Rotary and it is in the Philippines where their workability has been shown. America went to the Philippines with Rotary's creed "Service Above Self" as its animating spirit. Her record shows that she lived up to that creed. When the great American president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, signed the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934, it was the culmination of a series of steps that America had taken in the Philippines that proved to us that her purpose was to help the Filipino people become self-governing and independent.

"Because the foundation-stone of American policy was an unqualified respect for the dignity of the human soul, and because America gave us every opportunity to assert the genius of our race, when the hour of danger struck for the American flag, the Filipinos rallied to its defense and in the foxholes of Bataan, Rotary's ideal of the brotherhood of men, irrespective of race, was sanctified in American and Filipino blood.

"In behalf of the Filipino people, I greet the Rotarians of America and thank them for this tribute to my people. It comes at a most propitious time for it will hearten them in their courageous resistance of more than two years against the Japanese invader. It is truly a people's war, a war waged relentlessly, heroically, while waiting for the day when America's liberating arms, led by that gallant soldier, General Douglas MacArthur, will land on Philippine shores. May this Philippine Rotary Week help speed the day of Philippine redemption."

"MANUEL L. QUEZON"

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

March 29, 1944

ATTENTION OF RADIO EDITORS:

Rotary International is dedicating the week of April 3 to April 9 to the Philippines. Fifty-two hundred individual Rotary Clubs are participating in this Philippines Rotary Week.

Mutual Broadcasting System is carrying opening broadcast on Monday, April 3, from 4:30 to 5:00 PM, EWT., with Hon. Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Member of President Quezon's War Cabinet; and Mr. Charles Wheeler, President of Rotary International as principal speakers.

Columbia Broadcasting System will dramatize the story of heroic Laura Samonte, taken from Colonel Carlos P. Romulo's book, "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines." This will be broadcast over a coast-to-coast hookup on the Wm. Wrigley Jr. show, "American Women," April 5, 5:45 to 6:00 PM, CNYT.

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tary operations conducted by the United States in the Carribean. ... Dewey's great victory in Manila Bay had created an international situation from which the United States could not escape. Moreover, it brought the Filipino people within the domains of American solicitude and responsibility."

Vice President Osmena then told his audience of the first Philippine Commission, headed by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, and sent to the Philippines by President McKinley, "to help the United States Army in the task of acquainting the people with America's altruistic purposes."

But the Filipinos were disillusioned when America stayed on in the Philippines after they had fought to overthrow Spanish domination and hostilities broke out between American and Filipino forces.

"Filipino resistance, in the face of America's superior arms and of her liberal pronouncements, could not last long," continued the Vice President. "Foreseeing the termination

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

April 1, 1944

FOR RELEASE AFTER 1:00 P.M., MONDAY, APRIL 3:

Beginning with the arrival of Commodore Dewey in Manila Bay, Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippines related the history of America in the Philippines and paid tribute to the American pioneers who helped build up the Islands, in his speech before the Naval Academy Women's Club at their luncheon meeting in Annapolis today (Monday).

"Important as was the Battle of Manila Bay," said Vice President Osmena, "it was only an incident of the big military operations conducted by the United States in the Carribean. ... Dewey's great victory in Manila Bay had created an international situation from which the United States could not escape. Moreover, it brought the Filipino people within the domains of American solicitude and responsibility."

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"Filipino resistance, in the face of America's superior arms and of her liberal pronouncements, could not last long," continued the Vice President. "Foreseeing the termination

of hostilities, President McKinley sent to the Philippines a second Commission headed by an outstanding jurist, William H. Taft."

"It is to the credit of the United States that for the purpose of the pioneering work in the Islands, men of the highest qualifications were chosen," said the Vice President. "Mr. Taft and his colleagues of the Commission ably tackled the difficult initial problems of government. Through their patience and tact, limitless energy and enthusiasm, consideration and sympathetic understanding, they won for the United States the good will of the Filipino people."

The Vice President then told of the progress made in the Philippines, in educational, economic, and political advancement.

In closing, Vice President Osmena paid tribute to the soldiers, who established themselves in the islands as independent businessmen, farmers and manufacturers after military service; and the missionaries, doctors, nurses, educators, engineers, lawyers, and all those who helped build up the Philippines.

He said: "We owe much not only to the pioneers of America in the Philippines but also to the multitude of men and women of good will and stout hearts who have since gone to remote islands in the Pacific to join in the task of nation-building, keeping in mind the welfare of our people and maintaining always the good name of America. Many of these have returned to the United States and are living here. Others, like Dewey, Schurman and Taft have passed away. But to all of them -- living and dead, and, indeed, to those now suffering in enemy prison and concentration camps and to those still fighting in the mountains of the Philippines, I wish to render a tribute of affection, admiration and gratitude in behalf of my people."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S
April 3, 1944

FOR RELEASE AFTER 5:00 PM TODAY (MONDAY):

In conjunction with a nation-wide Rotary-Philippine Week (April 3-9), during which thousands of Rotarians will participate in commemorative ceremonies in honor of the Philippines and the Filipino people, the Mutual Broadcasting System presented a half hour program today (Monday), 4:30 to 5:00 PM, EWT. Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Colonel Carlos Romulo, Member of President Manuel L. Quezon's War Cabinet; and Mr. Charles L. Wheeler, President of Rotary International were the principal speakers.

Mr. McNutt, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, paid tribute to President Quezon "who has fought long and hard for Philippine independence, which will be established as soon as the enemy is driven out."

In recalling that April 9th will mark the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan, Mr. McNutt declared: "Bataan will stand forever as a monument to all liberty-loving peoples of this world, a monument to the loyalty and faith in America of the Filipino people. America is pledged to liberate the Philippines," he continued. "It is the duty of every American to help redeem that pledge."

Colonel Romulo, broadcasting from the Mutual studios in Chicago, read President Quezon's message to all Rotarians, in which the President praised the Rotary high objectives of "international friendship and good will."

"It is fitting," the President's message said, "that Rotary should turn its thoughts to my country and people during these days when the world is in the midst of a terrible global war. For the Philippines has been the testing ground for the ideals of Rotary and it is in the Philippines where their workability has been shown."

Colonel Romulo called attention to the fact that two years ago the "fate of civilization in the Pacific hung precariously in the balance. A small nation came forward and at the sacrifice of the flower of its youth, stemmed the onrushing tide of Japanese invasion and thus helped to save the Pacific from being engulfed by the concentrated might of a militant tyranny."

"The freedom of the Philippines is not a lost cause," Col. Romulo added. "It has become a symbol and a pledge that the strong shall help and not oppress the weak."

Mr. Charles L. Wheeler opened the program in San Francisco. "Because one of the principal objects of Rotary International is the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace," Mr. Wheeler said, "this week of dedication to the Philippines and the Filipino people has a particular significance to Rotarians. One has only to review the relations of the United States and the Philippines in the last forty years in order to find abundant proof that the principle expressed in that Rotary object can be applied successfully -- between peoples of different races."

Two heroes of the Southwest Pacific were interviewed. Sergeant Crisanto Bautista, Philippine Scout and veteran of Bataan, told a dramatic story of how his leg was torn off by a bomb, and of how the courageous Philippine Scouts attacked waves of Japanese on their first landing in the Lingayen Gulf.

The second interview was with a young Filipino lieutenant of the United States Coast Guard, whose name was not revealed for security reasons. As Commanding Officer of an LST, Lt. Juan de la Cruz, as he was called on the program, related how the Japanese had tried to prevent precious American cargoes from reaching Gloucester, Finschafen and other Southwest Pacific battlefields.

Recalling President Quezon's encouraging words that the day of redemption for the Philippines is not far off, Lt. Juan de la Cruz declared: "I want to be one of the first, with my load of tanks, when we approach Philippine shores."

Father Pacifico A. Ortiz, Chaplain to President Quezon, who escaped with the President's party from Corregidor, offered a prayer in "memory of our brothers and comrades who died in Bataan for the freedom of our country."

"We pray not that Thou disarm our enemies," said Father Ortiz, "but that Thou give us the courage and the means to overcome them."

The program closed with Miss Enya Gonzalez, Filipino concert soprano, singing the Philippine National Anthem, accompanied by Dr. Rodolfo Cornejo, Filipino composer and pianist.

The program was the first of a series of commemorative ceremonies inspired by Rotary International's dedication of the week of April 3 to 9, in tribute to the Philippines and the Filipino people.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

April 6, 1944

FOR RELEASE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS, APRIL 9:

MIAMI BEACH BEACH, April 9 -- President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines in a statement issued today on the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan, emphasized the Filipino people's unwavering faith and loyalty to America. He said: "Two years ago today, our American and Filipino troops in Bataan surrendered to the Japanese. But the Filipino people have not accepted defeat. Their loyalty to America is as strong and unwavering in defeat as it was before the war, and their adherence to the ideals of freedom and democracy is firm and unshakeable."

Following is full text of President Quezon's statement:

"Two years ago today, our American and Filipino troops in Bataan surrendered to the Japanese. But the Filipino people have not accepted defeat. Their loyalty to America is as strong and unwavering in defeat as it was before the war, and their adherence to the ideals of freedom and democracy is firm and unshakeable."

"When Bataan fell, it was the time when the cause of the United Nations was at its lowest ebb. The Japanese had conquered Burma, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. They were threatening to invade Australia. But, as General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, very well said in his report:

"The effects of the desperate resistance offered by the Philippine Army and United States forces on Bataan, holding as they did a sizeable portion of Japanese strength, were now being felt. During the delay thus gained men and materials were dispatched to Australia, New Caledonia and other Pacific Islands."

"That is the meaning of Bataan and its place in the present global war."

"Recent events show the tide has turned in the Pacific and that the Japanese aggressor is being driven back by America's fighting forces led by General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz."

"Today, on the second anniversary of Bataan's fall, let us pray to Almighty God to continue blessing our arms so that complete victory may soon be achieved and the death of the heroes of Bataan may be avenged."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

May 17, 1944

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 19, 7:00 PM:

In closing the final plenary session of the 35th Rotary International Conference in Chicago, today (Friday), Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Cabinet Member of the Philippine Commonwealth, and former Vice President of Rotary International, urged Rotary to "focus its spotlight on the Orient where it has an unlimited field of expansion and service."

Speaking for the "voice of the unconquerables," Colonel Romulo declared: "They who know Rotary and believe in its creed want to ask us today to peer into the future and work and plan so that after victory has been achieved a regime of peace, based upon tolerance and cooperation, may prevail."

"The relative weakness of Rotary in the Far East up to the present," continued Colonel Romulo, "is readily understandable. Rotary has required for its growth a certain degree of economic well being, the existence of leisure in which to develop culture and good fellowship. Life in the East has not been easy, and relatively few people there have been able to take time from the hard struggle for existence to listen to Rotary's message."

Colonel Romulo stressed the need of Rotary particularly in the Far East because, "First, the Far East is inarticulate and even before the war it was seldom that its voice could be heard here. And whenever it was heard it was either too faint to make an impression or too muffled to be listened to. Second, because the unconquerables of Europe are so close to you by virtue of racial and other affinities that they need no spokesman to plead their case in court. Finally, because we in the East are thirsty for understanding and tolerance and friendship, and after this war we want Rotary to help quench our thirst with the waters of Western good will and amity and cooperation."

Full text of Colonel Romulo's address follows:

"The sun has set for one-half of the peoples of the world. Groping in the darkness of totalitarianism, they are now wrapped in silence. But it is a silence portentous of a gathering storm. Mocked and traduced, denied and violated, they are confident that their instincts for truth and for justice will triumph in the end after this long night of cruelty and terror. At this, the 35th Rotary International Conference, I have been asked to speak for them, to be the voice of the unconquerables, they who represent the undaunted spirit of freedom everywhere."

"Here, indeed, is a fit place for them to be heard. For the core of Rotary International's objectives is 'the advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.' It is men with such an ideal who will listen most readily to the cry of those who

are now living under the invader's heel. Besides, Rotary, too, is a victim of Axis aggression. The German and Japanese juggernauts have tried to crush it in their march of wanton destruction and ruthless conquest.

"What is it that these millions of oppressed want to tell Rotary today? Actions speak louder than words, and they do not have to say how passionately they believe in freedom when they are risking their all for it. For those who are fighting tyranny and oppression, there is suffering 'every day in the hour, for in a minute there are many days.' Unceasingly, relentlessly, these unconquerables are resisting the invader, and only those who have come to grips with the enemy know the unspeakable atrocities committed on those who dare to oppose him.

"But those of them who know Rotary and believe in its creed of international understanding, good will and peace, want to ask us today to think not so much of what they are suffering at present, for they know that is ephemeral, but to think of tomorrow. They want us to peer into the future and work and plan so that after victory has been achieved a regime of peace based upon tolerance and cooperation may prevail. They know that Rotary can help mightily in building the better world which alone can repay them for their suffering and bloodshed.

"Fortunately, Rotary is not bound by any doctrinaire social, religious, or political belief. However, it is necessary to point out, in order to understand better the role that Rotary has to play in world affairs, that the growth of Rotary has everywhere and always been attended by conditions of freedom and peace. In other words, Rotary has flourished in those countries where these conditions have been present. Therefore, when Rotary seeks to advance the cause of international peace and understanding, it does so not only for the sake of humanity in general, but for its own sake, seeing that Rotary itself will prosper only under those conditions which it is pledged to foster and promote.

"If now we should turn our eyes to the Far East, we are confronted by a most interesting fact. That is, before the attack on Pearl Harbor, in spite of the troubled conditions in the Far East which was torn by a war no less terrible than that in Europe - the Sino-Japanese war - Rotary had successfully survived the fires of the struggle. In China and Japan, in the Philippines and Thailand, in Java and the Straits Settlements, in New Zealand and Australia, Rotary continued to exist and flourish. It is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that our organization at that time served to link countries together that were otherwise separated by enormous bodies of water or by the animosities of war.

"I come from that section of the globe, and this, then, is the problem to which I want to call the attention of this conference, in behalf of the millions of Orientals who will have to play a vital role in the post-war world of tomorrow - the problem of extending the influence of Rotary in that part of the world after the defeat of Japan. A glance at the figures showing the distribution of Rotary Clubs throughout the world before America's entry into the second world war shows that the growth of Rotary reached a high point of development in America and Europe where, with a combined population of 390,000,000, there were in existence 4,231 Rotary clubs, with a total membership of 186,546. On the other hand, in the Far East, with a combined population of 970,000,000 there were only 207 clubs with a total of 8,479 members. In short, in order that Rotary may have the same proportionate numerical strength in the Far East that it has in America and in Europe, at least 10,315 new clubs with a total

membership of 454,024 Rotarians should be organized. This conclusion is inescapable, once we admit that the strength of the Rotary movement in America and Europe, where there is one Rotarian for every 2,090 people, has approached the ideal strength that Rotary should have throughout the world. On the principle that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and that a wheel is no stronger than its weakest spoke, one of the most important problems that Rotary must face after this war is the problem of equalizing, so far as it is possible to do so, the force and influence of Rotary throughout the world.

"The relative weakness of Rotary in the Far East up to the present is readily understandable. Up to the present day, Rotary has required for its growth a certain degree of economic well being, the existence of leisure in which to develop culture and good fellowship. Life in the East has not been easy, and relatively few people there have been able to take time from the hard struggle for existence to listen to Rotary's message. However, Rotary must go forward. It should be more than a mere outgrowth of existing conditions. If Rotary is to be true to its ideal of service, it must seek to serve those who need it, rather than to be served by those who can afford it. It must be an active participant in the promotion of progress everywhere. It must be heard all over the world - and it must speak in stentorian tones in those regions and areas where it was only a thin, small voice in the wilderness.

"The countries in the Far East will need, after the war, more than anywhere else and more than at any time before, the vitalizing force and influence of Rotary. Rotary must focus its spotlight on the Orient where it has an unlimited field of expansion and service, a field where its high ideals have so far not been heard adequately and applied, a field so rich in possibilities that nobody who has the interests of Rotary at heart can afford to ignore the tremendous opportunities which it offers.

"In an even more important sense, Rotary should fix its attention on the Far East because it is the stage whereon the next great drama of our time will be enacted. After the achievement of victory, the Far East will be the theater of great happenings. If Rotary is to be true to its name, it must seek every means by which its participation in those tremendous happenings may be insured. A mere 207 clubs and 8,479 Rotarians in a part of the world where nearly a billion people live is concrete proof that the opportunity for Rotary extension exists in a measure unknown anywhere else in the world. The spotlight of contemporary history has been focussed upon the Far East. May the spotlight of Rotary idealism and achievement be focussed in the same direction with equal clarity and force.

"But if I speak for the unconquerables all over the world, why should I limit myself to the problems of the Far East? First, because the Far East is inarticulate, and even before the war it was seldom that its voice could be heard here, and whenever it was heard it was either too faint to make an impression or too muffled to be listened to. Second, because the unconquerables of Europe are so close to you by virtue of racial and other affinities that they need no spokesman to plead their case in court. Finally, because we in the East are thirsty for understanding and tolerance and friendship, and after this war we want Rotary to help quench our thirst with the waters of Western good will and amity and cooperation.

"The unconquerables of Europe and Asia belong to one world and to one humanity. Whether it be in the Philippines or in Greece; in Czechoslovakia or in China, in Yugoslavia or in Poland, the pattern of totalitarian oppression and bestiality is the same. We are enduring the nightmare of a hated invasion. The humiliation is painful. The whole structure of our lives has gone to smash. But suffering distills courage and we have taken it on the chin. In our hearts and souls we have taken the bitter realities of conquest in our stride. We have seen the face of the conqueror and we are not afraid. In our heart of hearts we know that he and his breed will not endure. The free and enlightened forces of the world will crush him in the end.

"And as for me, I am only living for the day when our triumphant army will march down the avenues of Manila in the day of our deliverance. How soul-stirring it will be to see the Stars and Stripes and the Philippine Sun and Stars again wave gloriously in the Philippine breeze. How good it will feel to be able to clasp the hands of my fellow countrymen again and say, 'The dark night is over; the New Day begins. There is work to be done; let's go to it.' And we will."

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Follow is to escape into a new dream world of the future."

"The common attack of those who refuse to be enlightened by the example of Filipino-American relationship is to say that the approach is one-sided and that there is a strong tendency to skip the dull facts and draw an exciting blueprint of a utopia. Too much idealism, they say, and they decry what they believe is indifference to realities. There is always an attempt to belittle the advocacy of freedom and liberalism by a resort to the use of such statements as 'the idea of political independence has such brilliance that all other problems grow pale in its presence,' and that to dwell on it is to live in a 'rarefied moral atmosphere.'

"The time has come when the legitimate aspirations of subject peoples must be met squarely without innuendoes and indirections. It is not one-sided to predicate beliefs on fundamental principles. We are engaged in a global war and we are sacrificing the lives of the flower of our youth because we believe in freedom. Freedom is indivisible. When we say we are fighting for freedom, we mean freedom for all. This is basic and paramount for all peoples of all races. While conditions may vary in different countries, the one invariable is that freedom must not only be the ultimate goal for every nation but that every step taken in the relationship between the governor and the governed must lead to its achievement.

"The time is past for the belief that the desire of nations to be free is mere emotional phraseology. The desire for freedom may be basically emotional, but let us not ignore the fact that it is also grounded on sound economics. Let me say now that political freedom alone does not - and cannot - guarantee economic security and wellbeing for any nation or people. The road to economic

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

May 19, 1944

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, May 21, 11:30 PM:

The National Broadcasting Company dedicated its program, "The Pacific Story" to the Philippines and the Filipino people, on Sunday, May 21, 11:30 to 12:00 PM, EWT. This program, broadcast over a coast to coast hook-up, pays tribute to the heroic resistance of the Filipino people and to their continuing efforts to defeat the enemy. It tells how the Commonwealth was established and its significance both to the people of the Philippines and to other peoples of the Far East.

Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations in the Philippine Government, participating in this nationwide broadcast, delivered the following address:

"Let those who scoff at idealism as the basis of the relationship between nations listen to the story of America in the Philippines and see if they can continue in their mistaken belief that the legitimate aspirations of subject peoples can be dismissed as mere emotional phraseology or that to hold it up as the pattern for the world to follow is to 'escape into a new dream world of the future.'

"The common attack of those who refuse to be enlightened by the example of Filipino-American relationship is to say that the approach is one-sided and that there is a strong tendency to skip the dull facts and draw an exciting blueprint of a utopia. Too much idealism, they say, and they decry what they believe is indifference to realities. There is always an attempt to belittle the advocacy of freedom and liberalism by a resort to the use of such statements as 'the idea of political independence has such brilliance that all other problems grow pale in its presence,' and that to dwell on it is to live in a 'rarefied moral atmosphere.'

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security and wellbeing is a long and arduous one for every nation under the sun. But no nation or people can set out on that road without political freedom. For without political freedom, a people cannot attempt to build an economy most advantageous to itself, but must ever be subservient to the economic welfare of the sovereign nation.

"To draw the attention of the world today to America's record in the Philippines is to give to the world of the future not a dream but the example of an accomplished fact and to mankind a blueprint not of a utopia, but of a masterpiece in human relationship which is essentially human. Its leit-motif is unquestionably idealistic, but its success is due to America's realistic approach to the Philippine problem. America went to the Philippines compelled by the exigencies of the Spanish-American war. It was an entirely new venture for her. As a novice in colonization, she could have followed a pattern that was current at the time in the Far East. But American idealism won and she decided to blaze a new trail by following a policy of her own - 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.'

"For a white sovereign nation in the Far East to epitomize its policy in such words was the height of what was then sneered at as impractical idealism. But the American people, who have an inherent contempt for imperialism, were unwavering in their determination to carry it out, and in pursuing it unswervingly, they won the friendship, gratitude and loyalty of the Filipino people. America, at the turn of the century, found herself in the Philippines at the crossroads of idealism and exploitation. She chose to respect the dignity of the human soul, and in showing that respect, she selected the realistic approach. For in the foxholes of Bataan, the Filipinos showed the dividends earned by American idealism. What greater victory, what greater profit can a nation covet than America's preeminent place in the grateful hearts of seventeen million Filipinos?

"The roots of unsatisfactory conditions in colonial areas lie not so much in the unsatisfied yearning for self-determination of subject peoples, as in their conviction that the fulfillment of promises of freedom made to them is dependent more on the economic interests of the sovereign nation than on their own welfare. America, conscious of this because she herself had had to overthrow a foreign yoke to be able to assert her genius as a nation, recognized freedom as an essential to Filipino progress, and therefore not only promised freedom but afforded the Filipinos all the instruments necessary for the attainment of their national goal. Real freedom never can be a gift but is the result of an organic growth. America did not hand freedom to the Filipino people on a silver platter. But America helped the Filipinos to grow to deserve freedom. Independence is never given; it is earned.

"If the world can only catch the spirit behind America's work in the Philippines and realize that freedom is not an abstract doctrine but a concrete objective, so concrete and so definite that all freedom-loving nations today have thrown all their resources in manpower and material to defeat its enemies, we would be laying the foundations of permanent peace. America has shown the way."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

May 26, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

A Bill to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos, was introduced in the House of Representatives, May 18, by Hon. Dan R. McGehee (D) of Meadville, Miss. The Bill (H.R. 4826) was referred to the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization.

Full text of H.R. 4826 follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 303. The right to become a naturalized citizen under the provisions of this Act shall extend only to white persons, persons of African nativity or descent, descendants of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere, Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, and Filipino persons or persons of Filipino descent.

Sec. 2 Section 324 (a) of such Act, as amended, is amended by striking out after the word "person" the words "including a native-born Filipino."

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Distinguished Service Star by President Quezon for bravery
in action.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

May 27, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Colonel Manuel Nieto was today appointed Secretary to the War Cabinet of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and a member thereof by Manuel L. Quezon, Philippine President. Colonel Nieto, who has the undivided confidence of the President, will be the liaison between the Chief Executive and the Cabinet during the President's absence from Washington.

Colonel Nieto is the Senior aide de camp to President Quezon and has been so since the President's inauguration in 1935. He is a former member of the House of Representatives in the Philippines, to which post he was elected by one of the districts of Isabela. Before the inauguration of the Commonwealth, Colonel Nieto was Secretary to the President of the Senate in the Philippines for several years. He has travelled extensively with President Quezon in the Orient, the United States, South America and Europe. Before the outbreak of the war he was the Manager of the National Tobacco Corporation, a government subsidiary. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, he was recalled to active duty.

A veteran of Bataan and Corregidor, Colonel Nieto was awarded the Silver Star by General MacArthur and the Distinguished Service Star by President Quezon for bravery in action.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

July 28, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., July 28--With plans rapidly moving ahead for the early rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines, President Manuel L. Quezon is organizing his staff for this tremendous task. Today he appointed Colonel Alejandro Melchor as Under-Secretary of National Defense. Major-General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, is Secretary.

President Quezon also recalled to active duty Sebastian Ugarte, legal advisor to Resident Commissioner Elizalde, with the rank of Major in the Philippine Army.

Colonel Melchor, former head of the Department of Engineering at the Philippine Military Academy, was sent to the United States in 1940 for graduate studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following this he spent months at West Point and Annapolis as an official observer. A regular officer of the Philippine Army, Col. Melchor has been rendering service to the U. S. Army on the staff of the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir. His work has been described as "an invaluable contribution to the advancement of science and the defeat of a common foe." It was at the recommendation of President Quezon that Secretary of War Stimson ordered Colonel Melchor to Fort Belvoir.

Major Ugarte has been appointed Executive Officer in the Department of National Defense. He came to the United States in 1939 to serve as legal advisor to the Resident Commissioner. He enlisted in the Philippine Army shortly after war broke out, and attended the School of Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia. On graduation he returned to serve the Philippine Government. Called to active duty as of August 1, Major Ugarte will continue serving the Resident Commissioner in a legal capacity as well as assuming his duties in the Department of National Defense.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

May 29, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, issued the following statement for Memorial Day (May 30), from Asheville, N.C.

"On Memorial Day we think of those who died for us. From Mactan to Bataan there are legions of them. They gave their last full measure of devotion that as a nation we may live a life of our own choosing. They laid down their lives unquestioningly for freedom. Their memory is enshrined in our hearts.

"On this Memorial Day, however, I do not think only of the soldiers who fell on the battlefields in the Philippines. My reverential thoughts are turned today also to the anonymous heroes who have resisted the invader and because of their courage and patriotism have aroused his ire and gained his unrelenting enmity. Many of them lie in nameless graves. These patriots belong to the army of the people. They deserve our everlasting admiration and gratitude. To them I say: A grateful people will remember you forever. When the day of liberation comes we will not forget.

"To our uncounted soldiers who fell on the field of glory we give our pledge that we will not rest until the invader has been driven from our shores. That day is fast approaching. In the day of our deliverance it will be they who sacrificed themselves without counting the cost that are entitled to our nation's grateful remembrance. The memory of these honored dead will be the guide and the inspiration for the living. Let us be worthy of them."

PR-75

Philippines. If it failed, it would mean a set-back in our slow march to independence. Those who made the Philippine

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

August 29, 1944

FOR RELEASE AFTER 12:30 PM TODAY (TUESDAY):

Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the U.S., delivered his first address on the floor of Congress today, (Tuesday, August 29), the 28th anniversary of the passage of the Jones Act.

Following is full text of Commissioner Romulo's address--
THE JONES ACT--FOUNDATION STONE OF BATAAN:

"Mr. Speaker:

"Twenty-eight years ago today, upon this floor, America gave its first pledge of freedom to the people of the Philippines.

"On that day the Congress of the United States approved the Jones Act, promising independence to the subject Philippines in a covenant that is without parallel in the world's history.

"It is not my purpose to review the Filipinos' fight against America during the early days of American occupation, nor stress the fact that it took the United States three and one-half years of actual fighting to subdue the Philippines. We were not conquered, in the final analysis, by guns, but by the practical demonstration in the Philippines of America's concept of democracy. American teachers brought us new methods of education. Public health, road building, government training--such things were given us. Gradually our feeling toward America changed from resentment and suspicion to confidence and loyalty.

"That loyalty was sealed by the passage of the Jones Act.

"The long struggle for Philippine Independence that was to culminate in the passage of the Jones Act was waged upon this floor. It was a strange struggle, carried on in amity and understanding, for only Americans could comprehend the democratic dreams of our Filipino leaders. There were two of these fiery young nationalists who began the fight for independence. Manuel Luis Quezon, as Resident Commissioner, on this floor, set here the demands for the outposts of democracy in the Philippines, laid here the foundation of Bataan. But it was in the Philippines where the strategy of the whole fight was planned under Sergio Osmeña, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, who, as then leader of the Filipino people, gave purpose and direction to the peaceful campaign for freedom.

"The first Philippine Assembly that convened on October 16, 1907, was the supreme test of our ability to govern ourselves. If it succeeded, more self-governing powers would be awarded the Filipinos. If it failed, it would mean a set-back in our slow march to independence. Those who made the Philippine

Assembly a success were men of courage and vision, and our Philippine democracy became the monument to their struggle and their sacrifice. I would like to call their roll today, yet however long and glorious the list, we must come to one name at last, that of the new President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Sergio Osmeña. As Speaker of that historic Assembly, he united its various elements and steered its course, establishing for the first time the policy of Filipino collaboration with America. He lead us then through a crucial period in our history, to emerge triumphant in the test that resulted in the recognition, through the Jones Act, of our capacity for self-government and freedom. He is leading us today, as President in exile, through darker days of travail, and the crowning service of this patient and self-effacing statesman will be to establish after victory has been achieved, the Philippine Republic.

"The Jones Act, approved on August 29, 1916, placed the legislative power in Filipino hands. It provided for the creation of the Philippine Senate to be elected by the people and to be composed entirely of Filipinos. It gave the first glimpse of democracy to the benighted Far East at our back, to millions of enslaved Asiatics. The American name of Jones carried to the Far East America's words that had hammered the year 1776 into history -- independence and equality. It was a vested interest in the future that must assure economic and spiritual decency for all men.

"I would like to call attention to the fact that on exactly that same date six years before, on August 29, 1910, Japan against the will of the Koreans, formally annexed the ancient kingdom of Korea and ended its independent existence of 4200 years!

"What curious coincidence could better show the contrast in ideology between the United States and Japan. These two historical incidents reveal why Japan and America are now at war. With the annexation of Korea, Japan started on its blood-stained march of conquest that was to culminate in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, while America, with the Jones Act, set a course of freedom and democracy for all peoples.

"The Jones Act was our victory. You let us win it upon this floor. It was a pledge made, and America has kept that pledge. In 1934 the Tydings-McDuffie Act set the independence date, for July 4, 1946. Recently, Congress passed S.J. Resolution No. 93 advancing the date of independence as soon as the Japanese invader is driven from Philippine soil and constitutional processes are restored in the Philippines.

"We too kept the pledge. You gave us the Jones Act. We gave you Bataan. For Bataan and Corregidor were dividends paid back out of our loyalty and our faith in America. On this day, twenty-eight years ago, we of the Philippines were promised a place beside our fellow Americans as men equal and free. We earned that position in 1941, when we offered our lives beside Americans, in the blackest hour America has known.

"Bataan, where Filipinos fought under the American flag to preserve democracy, was the ultimate outpost of freedom in the Far East.

"Half the world lies between the foxholes of Bataan and the floor of Congress, and yet I cannot feel myself a stranger among the representatives of a people for whose flag and ideals my countrymen did not hesitate to fight and die. I speak for them, a nation of prisoners, their tongues stopped with fear or with death, because they cast their lot with Americans, against their "fellow Orientals" the Japanese.

"I speak for them proudly, seventeen million of them, with new hope, for at last we see the way clear back to the Philippines, and we dare speak of victory.

"We know now there will be victory, and palms such as are laid on the graves of Arlington will be placed on the nameless dust of Bataan. On that bloodstained Philippine peninsula

Americans and Filipinos must meet over a common grave where lie the bodies of their sons. We will remember then, after victory, how we valued them, those American and Filipino boys who died together for **democracy**. In our eyes they were beautiful, they were the hope of our lives, and our hearts will break again over their shared dust.

"We will meet, my fellow Americans, over that common grave.

"Out of that grave, a dream.

"Others have died for that dream of world recognition of the ordinary civilities and the divine rights of man.

"A Jew named Christ carried that dream, via Golgotha, to a hill that is known as **Calvary**.

"An American, Abraham Lincoln, carried that dream from a log cabin to the White House. He was assassinated, here in Washington.

"The Filipino Manuel Quezon died for that dream, after taking his last stand for democracy in the tunnel on Corregidor.

"And a boy named José, from Manila, and another boy named Joe, from Missouri, died for the same dream on Bataan, and their commingled dust is holy earth.

"How can we sift that dust by race for separate honor! Both were young. Both loved life. But they hated autocracy more than they loved living, and they share one grave on Bataan.

"Out of that grave, a dream. 'Bloom forever, oh Republic, from the dust of thy bosom.'"

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

June 6, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

From Saranac Lake, New York, where he is convalescing, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, issued the following statement today (Tuesday), on the fall of Rome and the invasion of France, for shortwave broadcast to the Philippines:

"My beloved countrymen:

"The flame of hope burns higher today in the hearts of free men. Two days ago the armies of the United Nations entered the City of Rome in triumph, pursuing the remnants of a defeated German army; today, the armies of the United Nations have landed on the beaches of France and the liberation of Europe has commenced.

"In this global war, every blow struck for freedom anywhere in the world is a blow struck for our own freedom. On the beaches of Europe, the mighty armies under General Dwight D. Eisenhower have started operations that we pray with all our hearts will crush the forces of Nazi oppression and totalitarianism forever. Allied success in Europe will hasten the day of the liberation of our native land. Let us join in praying to the Almighty to bless Allied arms with a speedy victory.

"In the meanwhile, our beloved General Douglas MacArthur keeps pressing forward steadily towards the Philippines. On April 25th last, under his leadership, United Nations forces captured Hollandia, thirteen hundred miles from our country. On May 18th, Wakde Island fell under the onslaught of General MacArthur's men. On May 27th, Biak Island was invaded by United Nations troops, eight hundred and eighty miles from Mindanao. Day by day the forces of liberation are advancing irresistibly towards the Philippines. Stand by, my fellow countrymen, as you have done all these difficult months with that same courage and faith that have won for you the admiration of the world. Your sacrifices will soon be rewarded with the precious gift of victory. Freedom will be ours again!"

Saranac Lake, N. Y.
June 6, 1944

"MANUEL L. QUEZON"

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

June 7, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Two Filipinos, Sergio Castro Molano from Lingayen, and Vicente Lim from Manila, graduate from the U. S. Naval and Military Academies respectively. Midshipman Molano graduates June 6 and Cadet Lim June 7. Molano was appointed to the Naval Academy by President Quezon, after attending the Philippine Military Academy at Baguio. He was active in various sports during his time at the Academy, participating in soccer, battalion bowling, company softball and battalion wrestling. In the regimental organization, Midshipman Molano held the rank of Midshipman First Petty Officer in the first group and Midshipman Lieutenant (junior grade) in the second and final groups. He will be appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States upon his graduation.

Vicente Lim, son of Brigadier General and Mrs. Vicente Lim, attended the University of the Philippines for one year prior to receiving his appointment to West Point from President Quezon. During his first class year he was a cadet sergeant and is the 27th Filipino to graduate from West Point.

General Vicente Lim, Cadet Lim's father, was the first Filipino cadet to attend the United States Military Academy. He was serving on Bataan with General MacArthur at the time of the Japanese attack. Mrs. Lim, here on a visit at the time war broke out, lives in California with her four children.

Cadet Lim will be commissioned in the Field Artillery.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

June 14, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SARANAC LAKE, NY, June 14--On United States Flag Day (today) which is the second anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of United Nations by the Philippines, President Manuel L. Quezon issued the following statement, for broadcast to the Philippines:

"My countrymen: On this day, wherever you may be, pause a moment in silent prayer -- a prayer of thanksgiving and petition.

"Today, June 14, is the day set aside by the President of the United States for the honoring not only of the flag of America but the flags of all the United Nations who fight for liberty. Today, June 14, is also the second anniversary of my signing the Declaration of United Nations on behalf of the Philippines. By that simple act, the Philippines joined herself with thirty-four sovereign nations of the world in the fight against aggression.

"In the midst of your sufferings -- and I share them to the full -- let us turn our thoughts today to our Flag of the Sun and Three Stars, the flag that our heroes followed in unnumbered battles for freedom. Let us renew our pledge that our hopes for it will not be dimmed, nor our faith in it fettered, nor our love for it weakened by the invader, but that each returning sun will make us more determined in our resolve that, as in honor we inherited it from our fathers, in honor we must bequeath it to our sons. That honor is the badge that only free men can wear.

"Two years ago today, our Flag was unfurled side by side with that of the other United Nations in the fight for liberty and democracy. I do not have to stress the transcendental significance of our having been admitted as signatory to the declaration of the nations fighting Germany and Japan, as an independent government. When I signed it for the Filipino people and subscribed to the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, I knew that I was expressing our nation's determination never to be cowed by the Japanese invader. Your courageous resistance has shown the world we Filipinos can suffer and die for the cause of freedom.

"Let us give thanks for the friendship of America and our other allies in our common struggle against the enemy, and for the victories of the armed forces of the United Nations, in Italy, in Russia, and in the Southwest Pacific. Let us be grateful that the forces of liberation are coming ever closer to our beloved shores. And today, let us humbly petition the Almighty for the continued success of our arms, and beseech Him to hasten the glorious day of liberation for all peoples all over the world.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

June 15, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Captain Paulino Ugarte of the Philippines, has just been awarded the Third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for achievement in bomber combat missions over Brandenburg, Berlin, Kiel and other targets in Europe while serving as Liberator pilot.

Captain Ugarte recently received his second Oak Leaf Cluster for "exceptionally meritorious service" while participating in bomber combat attacks on Kiel and Hanover. He was promoted to Captain shortly thereafter.

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Saranac Lake, N.Y.
July 4, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

June 15, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SARANAC LAKE, NY., June 15--In view of the assignment given to the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, Joaquin M. Elizalde, to represent the government of the Philippine Commonwealth in the United Nations, the Nationals Division which has been under his office will henceforth function under the President of the Philippines as a separate division, according to orders issued by President Manuel L. Quezon.

Manuel A. Adeva will assume the position of head of this Division.

The Nationals Division promotes and protects the interests and takes care of all nationality problems of Filipinos in the United States.

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Saranac Lake, N.Y.
July 4, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

June 15, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SARANAC LAKE, NY., June 15--Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, was appointed by President Quezon to represent the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the United Nations, of which the Philippines is a full member. As such he will represent the Government of the Philippines in the UNRRA, the United Nations Commission on Food and Agriculture, in the International Sugar Council and the Institute of Pacific Relations. He will take charge of all matters affecting Philippine relations with the United Nations.

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Saranac Lake, N.Y.
July 4, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

July 5, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines issued the following statement for broadcast to the Philippines on July 4:
"My fellow countrymen:

Fourth of July this year has a special meaning to us in the Philippines. We have celebrated it in the past as a milestone in the history of the United States. It marks the day of American independence from an alien rule.

A few days ago, President Roosevelt signed Senate Joint Resolution No. 93 advancing Philippine independence prior to July 4, 1946. This year's July Fourth, therefore, takes on a new significance. Freedom is indivisible and America shows the world that its belief in freedom is so strong it does not deny it to others. It gives the American soldier, wherever he may be in this global war, an epitome of what he is fighting for: Freedom not only for himself but for other peoples as well.

General MacArthur continues pressing forward in his steady advance in the Southwest Pacific. His victories in Hollandia and recently in Biak bring him and the army of liberation under his command nearer to Philippine shores. The forces under Admiral Nimitz are also staging a series of spectacular victories. A staggering blow was recently dealt the Japanese fleet off the Philippine sea.

The forces of freedom and democracy are marching onward irresistibly. As we commemorate today's American Independence Day, let us take renewed strength in the confident expectation that soon our own Fourth of July from Japanese oppression will dawn for us. It will not take long now.

MANUEL L. QUEZON."

Saranac Lake, N.Y.
July 4, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

July 21, 1944

RELEASE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS, JULY 23:

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y. July 23 -- The following is a statement issued by President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines on the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission which will meet for the first time tomorrow noon, Monday, July 24, in Room 357, Senate Office Building:

"I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the United States Senate for the designation of Senator Millard E. Tydings as Chairman of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission on the part of the American government. I know that the Filipino people welcome such a happy choice because they see in his selection as the head of the American group an earnest that their interests will be properly safeguarded. Senator Tydings has shown himself to be our true and loyal friend and we are confident that as in the past he will be guided by the sincere desire to help us establish a free and independent government.

"As provided in Public Law 381 - 78th Congress (S.J. Res. 94), the purposes of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission are as follows:

(b) The Commission shall investigate all matters affecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stability, and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including the matter of damages to public and private property and to persons occasioned by enemy attack and occupation.

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PR-94

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

July 21, 1944

RELEASE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS, JULY 23:

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

July 28, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., July 28--With plans rapidly moving ahead for the early rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines, President Manuel L. Quezon is organizing his staff for this tremendous task. Today he appointed Colonel Alejandro Melchor as Under-Secretary of National Defense. Major-General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, is Secretary.

President Quezon also recalled to active duty Sebastian Ugarte, legal advisor to Resident Commissioner Elizalde, with the rank of Major in the Philippine Army.

Colonel Melchor, former head of the Department of Engineering at the Philippine Military Academy, was sent to the United States in 1940 for graduate studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following this he spent months at West Point and Annapolis as an official observer. A regular officer of the Philippine Army, Col. Melchor has been rendering service to the U. S. Army on the staff of the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir. His work has been described as "an invaluable contribution to the advancement of science and the defeat of a common foe." It was at the recommendation of President Quezon that Secretary of War Stimson ordered Colonel Melchor to Fort Belvoir.

Major Ugarte has been appointed Executive Officer in the Department of National Defense. He came to the United States in 1939 to serve as legal advisor to the Resident Commissioner. He enlisted in the Philippine Army shortly after war broke out, and attended the School of Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia. On graduation he returned to serve the Philippine Government. Called to active duty as of August 1, Major Ugarte will continue serving the Resident Commissioner in a legal capacity as well as assuming his duties in the Department of National Defense.

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C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

August 7, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, in his first broadcast after taking the presidential oath of office paid fitting tribute to his life-long friend, the late President Manuel L. Quezon. President Osmeña, speaking on the March of Time program Thursday, August 3, over the National Broadcasting Company's coast-to-coast hook up, said: "The story of Manuel L. Quezon's life is the story of a people who love freedom and are ready to sacrifice for it. He is not really dead," the President continued. "He lives in the heart of eighteen million Filipinos, and in that of every man who loves freedom."

Full text of President Osmeña's broadcast follows:

"Manuel L. Quezon's fighting heart ceased to beat at 10:05 last Tuesday morning. He died in Saranac Lake, New York after a gallant fight against a pulmonary disease that had been sapping his vitality away these many years. Courageous to the end, he spoke the night before of how he would return to his beloved Philippines. His optimism was enhanced by the landings on Numfoor Island six hundred miles from the Philippines and the attacks on Halmahera and Palau by forces under General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.

"The story of Manuel L. Quezon's life is the story of a people who love freedom and are ready to sacrifice for it. It is also the story of Filipino loyalty to America and the ideals for which America stands. Quezon rose in popular esteem and received more evidences of his people's confidence and trust than any countryman of his as he grew to be more and more the symbol of the Filipino struggle for independence. At the same time, he maintained his leadership because the Filipino nation knew he had an abiding faith in the sense of fairness and justice of the American people, and that when the crucial test came, his loyalty to America would not be found wanting.

"The test came in the First World War, when soon after America joined the war, Manuel L. Quezon, as President of the Senate, on behalf of his people offered to President Wilson a division of Filipinos, 25,000 strong, to fight for America on the battlefields of Europe. The test came again in the second World War when after the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, he led his people to fight by the side of America, and he himself sick

as he was, joined General MacArthur in Corregidor.

"It is a real tragedy that we should lose him now. The forces of victory are on the march everywhere, in Normandy, in Ioland, in Italy; the German defenses are crumbling down and the United Nations are advancing on every front. In the Pacific, with Saipan and Tinian taken, with Guam practically in American hands, with the B-29's, America's super-fortresses engaged in destroying Japanese production centers, with our beloved General MacArthur hammering at Japanese outposts three hundred miles off the Philippines, with the United States Navy in the Pacific converted into the most powerful fleet now sailing the seven seas, we are definitely on our way back to the Philippines. How tragic, indeed, that he whose every dream was to see the complete liberation of his country should pass away now when the dawn of freedom is about to break for his people!

"We will miss him, and in missing him, his memory will be our inspiration to continue in the path he has set out for us. He is not really dead. He lives in the heart of eighteen million Filipinos, and in that of every man who loves freedom. Another name has been added to the list of immortals - Manuel L. Quezon."

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The plains and hills of Luzon where soldiers faced with heroism the overwhelming power of the Japanese invader were also his field of action during the Revolutionary Days. The city of Washington where his body temporarily rests was the scene of his early appeals and peaceful efforts for Philippine freedom. It was here, almost thirty years ago, where he secured from Congress the promise of independence which is contained in the preamble of the Jones Law. Here, again, 18 years later, he succeeded in obtaining the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act - a reenactment with some slight amendments of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law which was rejected previously by the Philippine Legislature. Pursuant to the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, which was accepted by the Filipino people, we drafted our Constitution and established the present Commonwealth of the Philippines, and elected Manuel L. Quezon as its first President.

When the war came and it became necessary to evacuate Manila, President Quezon, frail and sick as he was, moved with his Cabinet to Corregidor where he shared with the soldiers the rigors of tunnel life and from there braved the hazards of a perilous journey to the Visayas, Mindanao, Australia and America, in order to continue the fight for the freedom of his people. Here, in Washington, with his War Cabinet, he functioned as the legitimate Government of the Filipino people and served as the symbol of their redemption.

It was largely through his untiring efforts that the Philippines was made a member of the United Nations and accorded a seat in the Pacific War Council. It was through his initiative that negotiations were held, resulting in the introduction of Senate Joint Resolutions 93 and 94. By the terms of Senate Joint Resolution 93; the advancement of the date of independence prior to July 4, 1946, was authorized and the pledge given to the Filipino people by President

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

August 10, 1944

FOR RELEASE AFTER 11 A.M. TODAY (THURSDAY):

FIRST ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMEÑA TO
HIS CABINET, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1944

Gentlemen of the Cabinet:

Nine days ago when I performed the painful duty of announcing the passing of our beloved leader, President Manuel L. Quezon, I said, in part:

"President Quezon's death is a great loss to the freedom loving world. No champion of liberty fought for such a noble cause with more determination and against greater odds. His whole life was dedicated to the achievement of his people's freedom, and it is one of the sad paradoxes of fate that with the forces of victory fast approaching the Philippines, he should pass away now and be deprived of seeing the culmination of his labors - the freedom of his people."

President Quezon was a champion of freedom in war and in peace. The plains and hills of Bataan where the brave Filipino and American soldiers faced with heroism the overwhelming power of the Japanese invader were also his field of action during the Revolutionary Days. The city of Washington where his body temporarily rests was the scene of his early appeals and peaceful efforts for Philippine freedom. It was here, almost thirty years ago, where he secured from Congress the promise of independence which is contained in the preamble of the Jones Law. Here, again, 18 years later, he succeeded in obtaining the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act - a reenactment with some slight amendments of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law which was rejected previously by the Philippine Legislature. Pursuant to the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, which was accepted by the Filipino people, we drafted our Constitution and established the present Commonwealth of the Philippines, and elected Manuel L. Quezon as its first President.

When the war came and it became necessary to evacuate Manila, President Quezon, frail and sick as he was, moved with his Cabinet to Corregidor where he shared with the soldiers the rigors of tunnel life and from there braved the hazards of a perilous journey to the Visayas, Mindanao, Australia and America, in order to continue the fight for the freedom of his people. Here, in Washington, with his War Cabinet, he functioned as the legitimate Government of the Filipino people and served as the symbol of their redemption.

It was largely through his untiring efforts that the Philippines was made a member of the United Nations and accorded a seat in the Pacific War Council. It was through his initiative that negotiations were held, resulting in the introduction of Senate Joint Resolutions 93 and 94. By the terms of Senate Joint Resolution 93, the advancement of the date of independence prior to July 4, 1946, was authorized and the pledge given to the Filipino people by President

Roosevelt in 1941 - that Philippine independence will not only be established but also protected - was sanctioned by Congress. His efforts to secure the rehabilitation of the Philippines from the ravages of war resulted in the enactment by Congress of Senate Joint Resolution 94 which provides for the physical and economic rehabilitation of the Philippines. Even before Congress definitely acted on this resolution, he had already created the Postwar Planning Board, entrusting it, together with his Cabinet, with the task of making studies and submitting recommendations looking toward the formulation of a comprehensive rehabilitation program for the Philippines.

In the last few moments before his martyrdom, the great Rizal lamented that he would not be able to see the dawn of freedom break over his beloved country, but he prophesied that his countrymen would see that day. "I have sown the seeds," he said, "others are left to reap." Quezon, more fortunate than Rizal, died with the comforting thought that the freedom of the Philippines was already an incontestable reality, awaiting only the certain defeat of the enemy for its full expression.

The immediate duty, then, of those of us who, under the mandate of the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines, are charged with the mission of continuing President Quezon's work, is to follow the course he has laid, to maintain and strengthen our partnership with America, and to march forward with the United Nations with unwavering faith and resolute determination until complete victory is won.

The tide of the war which rose high against us in the early stages of the struggle has turned in our favor. The forces of victory are on the march everywhere -- in Europe, in India, and China, and in the Pacific. Normandy and Brittany have been occupied by the Anglo-American forces. Poland is half reconquered by our great Russian ally. Two-thirds of the Italian peninsula are in our hands, while thousands and thousands of planes continue to batter and destroy German communication and production centers, bringing the war to the German homeland.

In the Pacific, the progress of the war has been equally impressive. Most of the Japanese strongholds in the Bismarck archipelago, in New Guinea, in the Gilberts and in the Marshalls, have fallen. The Japanese bastion of Saipan is in Allied hands; so is Tinian. The reconquest of Guam is almost completed. B-29's, the American super-fortresses, are already penetrating the Japanese inner defenses, causing destruction in the enemy's vital centers of production. General MacArthur's forces are hammering the enemy's outposts only 250 miles from the Philippines; while the United States Navy, maintaining mastery in the central Pacific, is relentlessly attacking Palau, Yap, Ponape and the Bonin Islands, in its steady advance towards the Philippines, China and Japan.

The size and strength of the Allied landings in Europe, supported by thousands of planes and using thousands of ships, surpasses the imagination. It is no wonder that before them the most formidable defenses of the enemy are crumbling. I believe that when our D-Day comes the same pattern will be followed, and the mighty Allied forces will join our brave loyal countrymen in an epic victory.

But the forces of freedom will not land in the Philippines with guns and tanks alone. They will also bring with them food, medical supplies and clothing which are so much needed by our suffering people. 30,000,000 pesos have already been set aside for the requisition of these supplies which will be sent to the front as soon as possible for distribution to our civilian population. As the war progresses and as more troops are landed in the Philippines, increasing quantities of these supplies will be made available. Philippine relief will be prompt and adequate.

As Philippine territory is wrested from the enemy, civil government will promptly follow military occupation so that the orderly processes of self-government may be established under the Constitution. Red Cross units, both Filipino and American, will follow the armies of freedom to help alleviate the sufferings of the people. Hospitals, health and puericulture centers will be reestablished. All the

schools in operation before the war will be reopened in order to resume an education of patriotism, democracy and humanitarianism.

The veterans of our wars for independence, and all those who supported our struggle for freedom, will receive for their labors and sacrifices the full recognition expected of a grateful nation. War widows and orphans will be provided for. Ample compensation will be made for the destruction of public and private properties. Roads and bridges destroyed by the enemy will be rebuilt. Disrupted communications by land, sea and air, will be repaired and improved. Towns and cities which either were destroyed or suffered damages because of the war will be reconstructed under a systematic and scientific town planning program. In this program, the towns of Bataan and Zambales will receive preferential attention. Bataan, the historic battleground where our brave soldiers, Americans and Filipinos, faced the enemy until death, will be made a national shrine.

In providing for the reconstruction of our industries and the rehabilitation of our agriculture, immediate attention will be given to factory workers and farm hands throughout the Philippines, and full and generous assistance will be given to the small farmers who, because of the war, have lost with their nipa hut, their work animals and farm implements.

We are making preparations to meet the manifold problems arising from the closing and insolvency of our banks, insurance and credit institutions, the adulteration of our currency with unsound enemy issues, the impairment of the basis of taxation and the initial difficulty of tax collection. Moreover, we are formulating a long-range economic program with a view to securing that sound economic foundation which will give our independence stability and permanence.

In the gigantic task of rehabilitation and reconstruction, we are assured of America's full assistance and support. The joint Filipino-American Rehabilitation Commission, created by Congress is already functioning. This Commission is under the chairmanship of a staunch friend of the Filipino people, Senator Tydings of Maryland. To it is entrusted the task of studying and recommending to the United States and Philippine Governments measures calculated to secure the complete physical and economic rehabilitation of the Philippines and the reestablishment as soon as possible of such commercial relations between the two countries as will assure us a reasonable level of public and private prosperity.

In the preparation and execution of the Filipino rehabilitation program, America's support and assistance are essential. But there are responsibilities which we as a people must undertake ourselves, and which can be assumed only if we are faithful to our ideals, principles and commitments.

We are a Christian people and the faith that we imbibed sprang from our contacts with nations of Occidental civilization. We embraced Christianity a century before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. For more than 400 years we have kept that faith. We cannot now turn back and be a pagan people.

For centuries we have been a law-abiding people. We believe in and practise democracy. That is the reason why Section III, Article II of our Constitution provides that we renounce war as an instrument of national policy and adopt the generally accepted principles of international law as a part of the law of the nation. It is repugnant to our Christian traditions and democratic ideals to be the satellite of a conquering power or to be allied with the masters of brute force, whether in Asia, Europe or elsewhere.

The mutual relationship between the American and Filipino peoples for half a century has revealed to the Filipinos the high ideals of the American nation and the good faith that has always animated the United States in its dealings with us. Out of this association have arisen mutual understanding and continuous cooperation between the two countries, resulting in great national progress for the Philippines progress that is without parallel in history. In the Epic of Bataan

where the American and Filipino soldiers fought together, the enduring friendship of our two peoples was sealed.

In this war between a free world and a slave world, the Philippines has freely and voluntarily taken side with the defenders of liberty and democracy. In the same manner as the enemy is resorting to every means to attain his evil ends, the United Nations are exerting their utmost to achieve complete victory. Pledged in this war to the finish, we will continue doing our best to help the war effort. Every commitment made by us in this respect will be fulfilled.

The Filipino people, with their wisdom in peace and gallantry in war, have established their right to take a place in the family of nations as a full and sovereign member. We cannot renounce this right nor its obligations and responsibilities. We shall, as a free and self-respecting nation, fulfill our duties not only to ourselves but also to the entire freedom-loving world by participating in the establishment and preservation of a just peace for the benefit of mankind.

Our path of duty is clear. It is the path of national honor, dignity and responsibility. It was laid out for us by the great heroes of our race -- Rizal, Bonifacio and Quezon. We shall move forward steadily to reach our goal, maintaining our faith in the United States and fully cooperating with her.

In the fulfillment of my duties as President of the Philippines, I ask in all humility but in all earnestness the cooperation of all my countrymen in the United States, Hawaii, in the homeland and elsewhere in the world. With their full and unstinted cooperation and support, and God helping me, I shall not fail.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

August 11, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, called the first meeting of his new Cabinet and delivered his first address as President on Thursday, August 10. The President administered the oath of office to his Cabinet Members and addressed his Cabinet in the presence of officials and employees of the Commonwealth Government and American officials.

President Osmeña then issued Proclamation No. 2-W, declaring August 19, 1944, the 66th birthday anniversary of the late President Quezon, a special public holiday.

Full text of Proclamation follows:

WHEREAS, President Quezon passed away on the first of this month at Saranac Lake, New York; and

WHEREAS, President Quezon had consecrated his life to the cause of our freedom; and

WHEREAS, August 19, 1944, will be the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Manuel L. Quezon, first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and

WHEREAS, it would be fitting and proper that a special public holiday be declared so that Filipinos everywhere may go to their churches to pray for our beloved leader and hold memorial services to honor his memory and extoll his character and public service;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section thirty of the Revised Administrative Code, I, SERGIO OSMENA, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim August 19, 1944, a special public holiday.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMENA
President of the Philippines.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

August 11, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Colonel Andres Soriano resigned from the Cabinet as Secretary of Finance on April 13, 1944, but President Quezon asked that he continue in office in view of the fact that he was entrusted with important matters affecting Philippine rehabilitation, currency and other monetary problems. After completing his work, he again insisted on his resignation which was finally accepted by the late President, effective July 31, 1944.

When the Cabinet was informed of the acceptance of his resignation on July 14, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, Colonel Andres Soriano has served his Government loyally and unselfishly, and given unstinted cooperation to all the members of the Cabinet,

"Resolved, That the Cabinet wish Colonel Andres Soriano godspeed in his journey and success in his new assignment."

President Osmeña in his press conference yesterday mentioned that Colonel Soriano was not included in the reorganized Cabinet because he had resigned as Secretary of Finance before the new President assumed office, and because he insisted that he be sent back to the front. Colonel Soriano is soon leaving for the Southwest Pacific.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

August 24, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

With the news of the liberation of Paris, President Sergio Osmeña issued the following statement, which was broadcast to the Philippines through the shortwave facilities of the Office of War Information:

"Paris has been liberated from Nazi rule. This new Allied victory is significant because it is the culmination of a series of victories on the European mainland that started with the successful invasion of Italy and later of Normandy. When the Allied forces made their victorious advance on the Western front they showed the world that the much-advertised impregnability of Hitler's European fortress was nothing but a myth. The fall of Paris is the handwriting on the wall presaging the complete defeat of Germany.

"In the Philippines, the liberation of France will be received with rejoicing not only because all freedom-loving nations have the highest admiration for the French people but because they see in the crumbling of the German forces the approach of their own freedom. The advance of the forces of victory is irresistible and whether it be in Europe or in the Pacific, every Allied triumph is a score in favor of the eventual victory of liberty and democracy over tyranny and totalitarianism."

PR-108

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

August 26, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Among the many condolence messages to Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, wife of the late President of the Philippines, was the following from His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, sent through the Apostolic Delegate:

"My dear Mrs. Quezon:

"By His Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, I have been instructed to convey to you the august condolences of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, on the death of your distinguished husband. With these condolences goes the Apostolic Benediction of the Sovereign Pontiff, as a pledge of divine comfort and solace in this hour of trial for you and your bereaved family. His Eminence, Cardinal Maglione, has asked me to tender you likewise the assurance of his own personal sympathy in your loss.

"With sentiments of esteem and with every best wish I remain

Sincerely yours in Christ,

A. G. Cicognani
Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate".

PR-109

culminate in the passage of the Jones Act was waged upon this floor. It was a strange struggle, carried on in amity and understanding, for only Americans could comprehend the democratic dreams of our Filipino leaders. There were two of these fiery young nationalists who began the fight for independence. Manuel Luis Quezon, as Resident Commissioner, on this floor, set here the demands for the outposts of democracy in the Philippines, laid here the foundation of Bataan. But it was in the Philippines where the strategy of the whole fight was planned under Sergio Osmeña, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, who, as then leader of the Filipino people, gave purpose and direction to the peaceful campaign for freedom.

"The first Philippine Assembly that convened on October 16, 1907, was the supreme test of our ability to govern ourselves. If it succeeded, more self-governing powers would be awarded the Filipinos. If it failed, it would mean a set-back in our slow march to independence. Those who made the Philippine

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

August 29, 1944

FOR RELEASE AFTER 12:30 PM TODAY (TUESDAY):

Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the U.S., delivered his first address on the floor of Congress today, (Tuesday, August 29), the 28th anniversary of the passage of the Jones Act.

Following is full text of Commissioner Romulo's address--
THE JONES ACT--FOUNDATION STONE OF BATAAN:

Mr. Speaker:

"Twenty-eight years ago today, upon this floor, America gave its first pledge of freedom to the people of the Philippines.

"On that day the Congress of the United States approved the Jones Act, promising independence to the subject Philippines in a covenant that is without parallel in the world's history.

"It is not my purpose to review the Filipinos' fight against America during the early days of American occupation, nor stress the fact that it took the United States three and one-half years of actual fighting to subdue the Philippines. We were not conquered, in the final analysis, by guns, but by the practical demonstration in the Philippines of America's concept of democracy. American teachers brought us new methods of education. Public health, road building, government training--such things were given us. Gradually our feeling toward America changed from resentment and suspicion to confidence and loyalty.

"That loyalty was sealed by the passage of the Jones Act.

"The long struggle for Philippine Independence that was to culminate in the passage of the Jones Act was waged upon this floor. It was a strange struggle, carried on in amity and understanding, for only Americans could comprehend the democratic dreams of our Filipino leaders. There were two of these fiery young nationalists who began the fight for independence. Manuel Luis Quezon, as Resident Commissioner, on this floor, set here the demands for the outposts of democracy in the Philippines, laid here the foundation of Bataan. But it was in the Philippines where the strategy of the whole fight was planned under Sergio Osmeña, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, who, as then leader of the Filipino people, gave purpose and direction to the peaceful campaign for freedom.

"The first Philippine Assembly that convened on October 16, 1907, was the supreme test of our ability to govern ourselves. If it succeeded, more self-governing powers would be awarded the Filipinos. If it failed, it would mean a set-back in our slow march to independence. Those who made the Philippine

Assembly a success were men of courage and vision, and our Philippine democracy became the monument to their struggle and their sacrifice. I would like to call their roll today, yet however long and glorious the list, we must come to one name at last, that of the new President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Sergio Osmeña. As Speaker of that historic Assembly, he united its various elements and steered its course, establishing for the first time the policy of Filipino collaboration with America. He lead us then through a crucial period in our history, to emerge triumphant in the test that resulted in the recognition, through the Jones Act, of our capacity for self-government and freedom. He is leading us today, as President in exile, through darker days of travail, and the crowning service of this patient and self-effacing statesman will be to establish after victory has been achieved, the Philippine Republic.

"The Jones Act, approved on August 29, 1916, placed the legislative power in Filipino hands. It provided for the creation of the Philippine Senate to be elected by the people and to be composed entirely of Filipinos. It gave the first glimpse of democracy to the benighted Far East at our back, to millions of enslaved Asiatics. The American name of Jones carried to the Far East America's words that had hammered the year 1776 into history -- independence and equality. It was a vested interest in the future that must assure economic and spiritual decency for all men.

"I would like to call attention to the fact that on exactly that same date six years before, on August 29, 1910, Japan against the will of the Koreans, formally annexed the ancient kingdom of Korea and ended its independent existence of 4200 years!

"What curious coincidence could better show the contrast in ideology between the United States and Japan. These two historical incidents reveal why Japan and America are now at war. With the annexation of Korea, Japan started on its blood-stained march of conquest that was to culminate in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, while America, with the Jones Act, set a course of freedom and democracy for all peoples.

"The Jones Act was our victory. You let us win it upon this floor. It was a pledge made, and America has kept that pledge. In 1934 the Tydings-McDuffie Act set the independence date, for July 4, 1946. Recently, Congress passed S.J. Resolution No. 93 advancing the date of independence as soon as the Japanese invader is driven from Philippine soil and constitutional processes are restored in the Philippines.

"We too kept the pledge. You gave us the Jones Act. We gave you Bataan. For Bataan and Corregidor were dividends paid back out of our loyalty and our faith in America. On this day, twenty-eight years ago, we of the Philippines were promised a place beside our fellow Americans as men equal and free. We earned that position in 1941, when we offered our lives beside Americans, in the blackest hour America has known.

"Bataan, where Filipinos fought under the American flag to preserve democracy, was the ultimate outpost of freedom in the Far East.

"Half the world lies between the foxholes of Bataan and the floor of Congress, and yet I cannot feel myself a stranger among the representatives of a people for whose flag and ideals my countrymen did not hesitate to fight and die. I speak for them, a nation of prisoners, their tongues stopped with fear or with death, because they cast their lot with Americans, against their "fellow Orientals" the Japanese.

"I speak for them proudly, seventeen million of them, with new hope, for at last we see the way clear back to the Philippines, and we dare speak of victory.

"We know now there will be victory, and palms such as are laid on the graves of Arlington will be placed on the nameless dust of Bataan. On that bloodstained Philippine peninsula

Americans and Filipinos must meet over a common grave where lie the bodies of their sons. We will remember then, after victory, how we valued them, those American and Filipino boys who died together for **democracy**. In our eyes they were beautiful, they were the hope of our lives, and our hearts will break again over their shared dust.

"We will meet, my fellow Americans, over that common grave.

"Out of that grave, a dream.

"Others have died for that dream of world recognition of the ordinary civilities and the divine rights of man.

"A Jew named Christ carried that dream, via Golgotha, to a hill that is known as **Calvary**.

"An American, Abraham Lincoln, carried that dream from a log cabin to the White House. He was assassinated, here in Washington.

"The Filipino Manuel Quezon died for that dream, after taking his last stand for democracy in the tunnel on Corregidor.

"And a boy named José, from Manila, and another boy named Joe, from Missouri, died for the same dream on Bataan, and their commingled dust is holy earth.

"How can we sift that dust by race for separate honor! Both were young. Both loved life. But they hated autocracy more than they loved living, and they share one grave on Bataan.

"Out of that grave, a dream. 'Bloom forever, oh Republic, from the dust of thy bosom.'"

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

September 7, 1944.

FOR RELEASE AFTER SEPTEMBER 9:

President Sergio Osmeña broadcast the following message to the Philippines on the occasion of his 66th birthday, September 9, 1944:

"My Beloved Countrymen:

"On this my 66th birthday, I give thanks to the Almighty for having preserved my life and for having permitted me to dedicate two-thirds of it to the service of our country. It would, perhaps, be proper as I begin a new year, which is also my first as the head of the Philippine Government, to give a brief account of our immediate past, starting from the time we were forced by the existing emergency to move the seat of our government--first to Corregidor; later to the Visayas and to Mindanao, and finally to Washington, this beautiful and hospitable capital of the great American republic.

"The highlights of this historic development are as follows: the epic battle of Bataan, the subsequent military occupation of the Philippines by the enemy, the establishment in Washington of the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth and the recognition accorded it by the United States and the other members of the United Nations, the reiteration of the promise made by the President of the United States in December, 1941, that the independence of the Philippines will be not only established but also protected, and the subsequent ratification of that promise by Congress, together with the creation of the Joint Rehabilitation Commission to attend to the relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation of our country.

"We had the good fortune until the first day of August of this year to count on the wise and patriotic guidance of our late President, Manuel L. Quezon, with whom it was my privilege to work closely and harmoniously as his immediate elective associate. As I announced publicly upon succeeding him in office on August 1st, it is my purpose to carry on the task of achieving liberty and security for our people without any fundamental change in policy. Cooperation with the United States, which has been the cornerstone of all governmental policies of the Commonwealth since its establishment, will be faithfully maintained.

"About the end of 1941, while we Filipinos were living in peace among ourselves and with our neighbors and the entire world, while we were singularly devoted to the peaceful task of completing and perfecting the structure of our nation in preparation for the day set by our two Governments when we would enjoy the blessings of independence, the hordes of militarism suddenly attacked us. We were unprepared for this brutal assault, as were also the other democracies which were the victims of similar aggression. We were inadequately defended, especially from the air and the sea, but we met and resisted the full force of the enemy, complying with our obligations as a freedom-loving people, as a nation highly conscious of its national honor and worthy to be independent. On Bataan, Corregidor, Cebu and other places in the Philippines, we presented a single united front

against the enemy, fighting side by side with our American comrades in-arms in the same manner that we had labored with them for nearly 40 years to assure the well-being and freedom of the Philippines and for the good name of America.

"Only because we did not have the material means with which to resist the invasion were we unable to stop it. But despite the occupation of our country by the enemy, resistance continues, even though Bataan and Corregidor fell and our armed forces in the Philippines surrendered. The reason for this lies in the fact that to the Filipinos this war has always been a people's war. Just as the great majority of the soldiers who fought on Bataan were drawn from the civilian population, so also does the opposition to the enemy that has continued to this day come from them.

"By means of surprise and treachery and because of an overwhelming superiority in men and materials, the enemy was able to achieve his first objective in the Philippines -- military occupation. But in his second objective, equally vital and necessary to the realization of his plans, the enemy has failed. He has not been able to enlist the people to his cause. For the bayonets and bullets of the enemy, while they may still the lips of the people, cannot penetrate the soul of the nation, much less gain its respect and affection. Show of brute force, acts of cruelty and despotism can neither destroy nor win the spirit of the Filipinos-- a freedom-loving nation. The Filipino people's character has been tempered in the crucible of suffering and adversity. They have written their history in blood and tears. They have never considered themselves inferior in any respect to the enemy except in the temporary possession of military power. They are convinced that they are defending a just cause and that their ultimate destiny as a free and sovereign people is assured.

"In December 1941, while our soldiers were fighting by the side of their American comrades-in-arms in an unequal battle against the enemy, the President of the United States sent a message to the Filipino people recognizing their loyalty and heroism and assuring them that their independence will be not only established but also protected. This message, containing as it did, a new promise to the Philippines, was received with deep satisfaction and gratitude and without doubt contributed strongly to the maintenance of the morale of our fighting men during those terrible days on Bataan. On August 13, 1943, President Roosevelt renewed his promise of 1941 in a broadcast commemorating that date and a month later sent a message to Congress recommending the enactment of legislation which would authorize the advancement of Philippine independence to a date prior to July 4, 1946, and provide for the security of both the Philippines and the United States and for the rehabilitation of our country. The legislation recommended was first introduced in the Senate and afterwards in the House of Representatives. In neither body was this legislation considered a party measure and, therefore, when the vote was taken, the Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives voted together and, as a matter of fact, passed it unanimously.

"One result of this legislation was the creation of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, composed of nine Americans and nine Filipinos. The Commission is already functioning with Senator Tydings of Maryland as Chairman and with Secretary of Finance ^{Hernandez} as Vice-Chairman. Besides Senator Tydings, there are in the American group two other Senators, three Representatives, and three members appointed by President Roosevelt, all of whom have either been in the Philippines or are conversant with Philippine conditions and are in sympathy with our aspirations. In the Philippine group, completing the set-up, there are, apart from Secretary of Finance Hernandez, Resident Commissioner Romulo and the other members of the Cabinet serving in the Commission, the Military Adviser and the Economic Adviser to the President and Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim, whom I appointed in recognition of the cultural and civic achievements of the Filipino women. The Commission is studying all the aspects of the problem of rehabilitating the Philippines in an effort to secure the most ample help and assistance from the United States, which, I am sure, will be given us by Congress.

"Since the Commonwealth Government was established in Washington, it has been not only discharging the ordinary functions of government, but also studying the manifold problems which we have to face after the expulsion of the enemy from the islands. The Commonwealth Government has also attended to matters of international character by taking part in international organizations and conferences. Our position in this respect has been greatly facilitated and strengthened by the liberal attitude of the President of the United States who has considered us as possessing the attributes of an independent government. Consequently, we are now one of the United Nations, we have a seat in the Pacific War Council and we will undoubtedly have a place at the peace conference. Moreover, our presence in Washington has served as a constant reminder to the world that there exists in the Far East a Christian and democratic people who cherish their liberty and have shown themselves ready and able to fight and die for it.

"Our heroic stand in this war has produced results of transcendental importance to the Philippines. Because of it, our ability to establish and maintain a free and democratic government has been universally recognized. It also won for us the lasting gratitude of the American people. This is the reason why President Roosevelt's message recommending the advancement of Philippine independence was received in Congress with spontaneous and general approval.

"Senate Joint Resolution 93 authorizes the President of the United States to advance the date of independence as originally set by the Tydings-McDuffie Law and to assure the permanence of that independence. We have already the assurances of the President of the United States that this authority will be exercised after consultation with our government as soon as the enemy is expelled from the islands and constitutional processes are restored. The President has also assured us that all the forces and material resources available will be used as soon as possible to effect the expulsion of the enemy from ^{our} soil and to restore normal conditions and constitutional government in the Philippines, for, as he stated, we Filipinos, by our courage and sacrifices and by our loyalty to the cause of a free and independent government, have more than earned every effort America can put forth to hasten the day of our liberation.

"The advent of this day is, indeed, already being accelerated by the rapid progress of the war. So strong and overwhelming have the Allied forces become that no defense which the enemy has been able to put up has stopped their relentless advance. Axis armies are being destroyed on every front.

"In Europe, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg have been added to the list of the nations being liberated, while for the first time in 130 years, the war has been brought to the German homeland. Germany is continually being battered from the air. She is hemmed in on three sides. Russian forces are storming the gates of East Prussia, besieging Warsaw and cutting across the Carpathian Mountains. Rumania, Finland, and Bulgaria have come to terms with the Allies. In Italy the Allied forces are moving steadily into the Po Valley and are nearing the approaches to the vulnerable Brenner Pass; and in the West, the Allied Expeditionary forces are storming the German Siegfried Line. Germany is, most certainly, on the verge of final defeat.

"The same fate is in store for Germany's partner in the East. Already this same crushing pattern of victory for the democracies is being applied in that part of the Globe, even as the war is being waged with undiminished fury in Europe. Japan has already been bombed. She has also been forced to disgorge many of her ill-acquired gains, such as New Guinea, the Solomons, the Gilberts, the Marshalls and the Carolines. Palau, Yap; Ponape, and Halmahera, which form the approaches to the Philippines, are being relentlessly bombed and raked preparatory to Allied landings. Soon, the forces of freedom will be knocking at our gates.

"The dark night of our captivity is about to end. The dawn of freedom which Rizal, Bonifacio, Quezon and the other heroes of our race visioned is beginning to spread its hue of gold on the

horizon. For by the laws of God and of nature, by every compact of a legal character, and by the innumerable sacrifices we have made throughout our history, the Filipino people have the incontestable right to be free and independent. The might of the most powerful nation on earth stands behind that right. It would be downright folly, cowardly non-feasance, unpardonable treason in this supreme hour when victory is almost at hand for us to renounce our hard-won liberty and accept the humiliating role of being tools of the enemy for the attainment of his evil ends.

"In this supreme hour, the great need is unity among Filipinos. It was unity that saved the cause of Philippine freedom after the surrender of our revolutionary forces in 1901. It was unity that consolidated the forces of the Filipino people in the halls of the first Philippine Assembly, making that Assembly a success. It was unity that made possible such great progress during the regime under the Jones Law, convincing Congress that the time for granting independence to the Filipino people had arrived and that independence was actually granted. It was unity that enriched and consecrated the sacrifice of our soldiers on Bataan and Corregidor and opened for the Filipinos the door to international recognition. It was unity that definitely sealed our spiritual alliance with America and only through that alliance, founded on the basis of a same Christian culture and civilization and a common democratic ideology, can we achieve victory in this struggle in which we have become embroiled--between a slave world and a free world.

"With victory assured, our liberation is inevitable. The hordes of despotism and brute force cannot prevent it. In accomplishing that liberation, quite as important as the forces of freedom that will land in overwhelming strength on our soil so that the Philippines may be for the Filipinos, is the full participation of the Filipino people themselves. I know that when the hour strikes no one will be deaf to the call. Everyone will take his place in the great crusade for liberty and security -- the liberty and security not only for our people but also for all the nations of the world, big and small.

"To all compatriots, wherever you may be, in the homeland or abroad, in the towns and barrios or in the mountains, I send on this day my warm brotherly greetings. May God bless you all."

1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
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Hobart 1400

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

October 20, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

With Allied confirmation of landings in the Philippines, Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance, in charge of the Philippine Government in Washington in the absence of President Sergio Osmena, today issued the following statement:

"We are happy beyond words over the landing in the Philippines because we know that this is the beginning of the expulsion of the invader from our country.

We are grateful to President Roosevelt and to General Douglas MacArthur, both of whom are keeping their pledge to redeem the Philippines.

To all those soldiers, sailors and marines, who are now landing on our shores go our prayers and our heartfelt thanks. The American people who have produced the guns, the ships, the planes to equip the mighty invasion forces have reiterated their faith in the Filipino people. We will never forget this.

We are mindful of the fact that there will be hard and bloody fighting ahead--that this will mean a sacrifice of lives--both American and Filipino--and possibly further destruction of property. But we are willing to pay the price--in blood once again if need be-- for the freedom we have always cherished and will always fight for.

The liberation of the Philippines has commenced. President Osmena and his staff are already in our homeland to lead our people to their independence. There can be no doubt that the 18 million loyal Filipinos will cooperate whole heartedly with the Allied forces in the final liberation of our country.

PR-116

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

October 20, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Colonel Manuel Nieto, veteran of Bataan, who left the Philippines in 1942 with the late President Quezon, was asked by the Columbia Broadcasting System (today) October 20, at 1:00 AM, to broadcast a message on the Allied landings in the Philippines.

Col. Nieto, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce in the Philippine Government in Washington, and aide de camp to the late President Quezon for many years, told his audience from the CBS studios in Washington: "The dawn of this day of liberation is an event of great rejoicing to all Filipinos. But it is also a cause of uneasiness and grave concern, especially for those of us who took part in actual combat, and saw with our own eyes the ravages of war and the suffering it inflicts on the helpless non-combatants.

"Colonel Nieto declared: "In the Philippines, the enemy will find himself facing not only a well-organized attack from American forces of liberation, but also in the rear he will be attacked by guerrillas of an irate and avenging population."

Full text of Col. Nieto's broadcast follows:

"The prayers of the whole Filipino people went ashore today with General MacArthur's soldiers on the island of Leyte. This is the fulfillment of a pledge which we know would be kept, and the beginning of a new generation of hope.

"The dawn of this day of liberation is, of course, an event of great rejoicing to all Filipinos, but it is also a cause for uneasiness and grave concern, especially for those of us who took part in actual combat, and saw with our own eyes the ravages of war and the suffering it inflicts on the helpless non-combatants.

"More blood will be shed, more innocent lives sacrificed, and more earthly possessions will be razed to the ground. But

the Filipinos will not be found wanting.

"The landing on Leyte is conclusive proof that the link between General MacArthur and the Filipinos had not been severed by the invading Japanese. It also speaks eloquently of General MacArthur's military genius, for Leyte is strategically the key to the Philippines. From that island it will be possible for MacArthur to strike in three directions--south toward Mindanao, west toward Cebu and Negros and north toward Luzon and the capital at Manila. Besides this strategic advantage, there is another which is important to the people of the Philippines. The Japanese appear to have concentrated most of their forces in the north and the south, where they expected the attack to fall, so they may be extremely weak on Leyte. If that proves to be the case, the landings will be only lightly opposed and the cost in both Filipino and American lives will be low.

"MacArthur has just confirmed this observation."

"We know, of course, that more bloodshed and destruction will be inevitable. However, by comparison, it will not be as costly in human lives as the reconquest of Guam and the Japanese strongholds in the central and south Pacific. In Guam the natives were completely overwhelmed by the enemy. Other native populations were largely indifferent and passive. In the Philippines, the enemy will find himself facing not only a well-organized attack from American forces of liberation, but also in the rear he will be attacked by guerrillas of an irate and avenging population.

"This contrast in popular attitudes is easily explained. To the natives of some Japanese possessions, the struggles that laid waste their home lands meant nothing but a change in alien ruling groups. But to the Filipinos the resumption of organized warfare on the soil of their fatherland represents most of all continuation of their fight for freedom.

"President Osmona with his staff is ready to reestablish normal civil government in the reconquered areas, and to inspire the people to carry on the fight until every vestige of the invader is crushed.

"As the late President Quezon well said in the Senate of the United States in 1942, and I quote: 'The tie which binds our two countries transcends all political and legal relationships. It depends not merely upon a written alliance, a declaration or a treaty. It consists of spiritual kinship and relationship. Our aims, our hopes, our aspirations, are the same as your own. In the great moral causes, the principles of righteousness, of liberty, of peace, the United States and the Philippines are in complete accord with one another; they are in absolute and hearty agreement.' These words of the great departed leader express vividly and fully the sentiments of the Filipino people.

"In the days which are fast approaching, I know the great and generous people of the U.S. will not be found wanting in the discharge of their duties toward the people of the Philippines. My homeland was devastated by the enemy because my people chose to fight for the preservation of their freedom and the honor of the American flag. The people of America know that.

"As my late commander-in-chief, President Quezon said in the U.S. Senate, and I shall borrow his own words: 'I hope that the American people in this hour of their great responsibility to the world will always keep before them the memory of the devotion and sacrifices of the people of the Philippines.'"

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

October 21, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Following the news of the landing of President Sergio Osmena in the Philippines with General Douglas MacArthur, the Commonwealth Government in Washington released Executive Order No. 20-W prescribing instructions for the conduct of public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States during the absence of President Osmena. The order was signed September 27, a few days before the President left Washington for the Philippines.

In accordance with this order, Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance, "shall be the representative of the President of the Philippines, and, as such he shall be charged with the conduct of the public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States, with full authority to act on all matters which pertain to, or affect said Government."

He is also "vested with full authority" to confer with the proper officials of the federal, state and local governments, on matters affecting the Commonwealth Government.

He is further "authorized to represent the Commonwealth of the Philippines in international organizations and conferences to which the Commonwealth may be invited, and to designate such delegates or members as may be necessary."

The full text of Executive Order No. 20-W follows:

"WHEREAS, the exigencies of the present emergency require the presence of the President of the Philippines outside the continental United States, the temporary seat of the Commonwealth Government; and

"WHEREAS, it is necessary that during his absence and until the seat of the Commonwealth Government is re-established in the Philippines and normal constitutional processes of government are fully restored, the functions of said Commonwealth Government in the United States should continue to be performed with regularity and dispatch;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, SERGIO OSMENA, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Powers Law, do hereby prescribe and promulgate the following instructions for the conduct of public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States during my absence from this country, any provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding;

"1. The Secretary of Finance shall be the representative of the President of the Philippines, and, as such, he shall be charged with the conduct of the public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States, with full authority to act on all matters which pertain to, or affect said Government. This authority shall include not only the general administrative supervision, direction and control of the departments and offices of said Government in the United States, but also the specific authority to appoint and remove any employee of the Commonwealth Government in the United States; to reduce, increase, redistribute or discontinue the

activities of any department, office, or employee of said Government; and where necessary for the proper discharge of authorized functions and activities, to employ technical, expert and other personnel by contract or otherwise and to fix their compensations.

"2. The Secretary of Finance as representative of the President of the Philippines is hereby vested with full authority to confer with the proper officials of the federal, state and local governments, their various departments, offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, on matters affecting the Commonwealth Government, and to decide and act upon such matters for and in behalf of the Commonwealth Government. On important matters where a change of established policy is deemed necessary or, where in his opinion, it is advisable to do so, the Secretary of Finance shall consult the President of the Philippines, through appropriate communication facilities, before taking action.

"3. The Secretary of Finance is also hereby authorized to represent the Commonwealth of the Philippines in international organizations and conferences to which the Commonwealth may be invited, and to designate such delegates or members as may be necessary. He shall make a report to the President of the Philippines of the results of such conferences.

"4. All papers which, in the usual course of business, are ordinarily signed by the President, shall be signed by the Secretary of Finance, 'By authority of the President.'

"Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this 27th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA"

PR-118

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

October 25, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

The Philippine Commonwealth will participate in the International Civil Aviation Conference to be held in Chicago beginning November 1. The Chairman of the Philippine Delegation, Honorable Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance, in a statement today (Wednesday), stressed the importance of the Aviation Conference to the Philippines. He said:

"This conference is one of the most significant in which the Philippines has been invited to participate. The importance of commercial aviation to all countries of the Pacific and the Philippines in particular cannot be overemphasized. Only a well developed system of commercial air lines can furnish a close link between the countries of the Western Hemisphere and their friends and allies of the Pacific."

Following is a complete list of the members of the delegation and its technical staff:

Hon. Jaime Hernandez; Secretary of Finance, Chairman
Colonel Manuel Nieto, Secretary of Agriculture and
Commerce, Delegate
Dr. Urbanc A. Zafra, Economic Adviser to the President
of the Philippines, Delegate
Mr. Joseph H. Foley, Manager of the Philippine National
Bank, New York Agency; Delegate
Jesus A. Villamor, Major, A.C., A.U.S., Technical
Adviser
Mr. Robert G. Thach; Consultant
Mr. Joaquin Cunanan, Senior Business Economist in the
Office of the President, Technical Adviser and
Secretary of the Delegation.

PR-120

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

October 26, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Sergio Osmeña, on landing in the Philippines, sent the following message to President Roosevelt:

"Speaking for the people of the Philippines, permit me to greet you in this, the first message I have dispatched since landing today with General MacArthur, and, through you, to thank the people of the United States for the immense war effort which has enabled us to return. I feel certain that this military operation, which has begun so well, will prove once again, as did the Battle of Bataan, that our two countries are linked together by imperishable ties of understanding and friendship.

"I have spoken to my people, calling on them to give their complete and determined support to the armed forces of the United States and to rise to the cause of democracy and liberty.

"I thank you, on behalf of the Filipino people, for your continued regard for their welfare and freedom, as conveyed in your goodwill message, which I was privileged to give to them. You have also their deep gratitude for your policy in giving to our government in Washington the recognition to which it was entitled according to the laws of the United States and under our constitution. It was thus possible for us to maintain the exercise of sovereignty common to the independent nations. We are also deeply grateful for all the courtesies extended to our late President Quezon, to myself and to other members of the Philippine Government in Washington.

"With its constitutional integrity unaffected by Japanese occupation, the full legal authority of the Commonwealth Government is thus now ready for exercise in areas freed from the enemy where military control is no longer required."

On October 20, President Roosevelt cabled to President Osmeña a message of encouragement to the Filipino people, as follows:

"Please deliver the following message to the Filipino people from me:

"The suffering, humiliation and mental torture that you have endured since the barbarous, unprovoked and treacherous attack upon the Philippines nearly three long years ago have aroused in the hearts of the American people a righteous anger, a stern determination to punish the guilty, and a fixed resolve to restore peace and order and decency to an outraged world.

"Until we were attacked at Pearl Harbor we had done our utmost to live as friendly self-respecting neighbors of the Japanese in the Pacific.

"For half a century, in spite of signs of a decadent and militaristic Japanese leadership, we studiously avoided any acts that might provoke distrust or alarm. Our decency was mistaken for weakness.

"Our plans for the dignity and freedom of the people of the Philippines have been ruthlessly - but only temporarily - brushed aside by Japanese acts of exploitation and enslavement. When the Japanese invaders have been driven out, the Philippines will take their place as a free and independent member of the family of nations.

"On this occasion of the return of General MacArthur to Philippine soil with our airmen, our soldiers and our sailors, we renew our pledge. We and our Filipino brothers in arms - with the help of Almighty God - will drive out the invader; we will destroy his power to wage war again, and we will restore a world of dignity and freedom - a world of confidence and honesty and peace."

President Osmeña replied to this message of President Roosevelt as follows:

"By means of leaflets and radio I immediately broadcast your message to the Filipino people who, by their ceaseless resistance to the Japanese during the darkest days following the fall of Bataan, have shown that their trust in the United States never weakened. This message of yours, Mr. President, will increase their gratitude to the people of America and will give their morale additional bolstering.

"The Filipino people will take up again their onward march towards independence under your guidance and with your inspiration. The name of America will be blessed by a grateful people for the advent of a new age of freedom and security which has begun for the races of the Pacific area. The forces of tyranny and barbarism in the Far East have been broken along with their evil plans for slavery, exploitation and domination as a result of the assertion of power of the United States as witnessed in your solemn reaffirmation of the American principles of equality, freedom and justice and in this first blow against the enemy."

On October 23, Secretary of Finance Jaime Hernandez cabled President Osmeña as follows:

"We rejoice with you for the landings in our beloved country and send our fervent wishes for the speedy victory of General MacArthur's forces. On this momentous occasion all our thoughts and prayers are with you and with our people there whom we know you will lead to freedom and happiness. May God be with you always."

PR-122

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

October 27, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Recalling his last broadcasts over the Voice of Freedom radio station just before he left Bataan, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo spoke to the Filipino people from Leyte on October 22: "People of the Philippines, after two years of silence, you are again hearing the Voice of Freedom. When all seemed black for us, I said with confidence, 'America will not let us down.' I said it to you from the tunnel of despair on Corregidor. ... I echo now the words spoken in that tunnel. This is liberation. The Voice of Freedom, with hope regained, returns."

The original Voice of Freedom radio station was set up on Corregidor in the first few days of January, 1942, on General MacArthur's orders. He himself chose its name. It was put together from equipment brought from Manila just a few hours before the Japanese entered the city. On the trip across the bay, part of the equipment was soaked in sea water and other parts were lost. Nevertheless, the engineers assembled the scrambled and damaged parts and got the station in working order in forty-eight hours.

The Voice of Freedom broadcast to the troops and the Filipino people up to the very day of ^{the} surrender of Corregidor. After that it went off the air, to return only with the landing of the liberating forces in the Philippines.

Text of General Romulo's message of October 22, as monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

"People of the Philippines, after 2 years of silence, you are again hearing the Voice of Freedom. It was the voice that first cried out to you in the anguish of war. It speaks to you today in exultation, for it is liberation that brings us home. Freedom returns to us by way of America.

"Two years ago, I said to you, when our forces were trapped in Bataan, that America would not let us down. I can tell you now what you know yourselves: America did not let us down. For 2 years, I have lived close to its war-stirred (heart). I have seen America swing into action, in thousands of miles of farmland, in hundreds of cities. I have seen Americans give of themselves without stint, to avenge Bataan. I did not have to say to the Americans, 'Remember Bataan'. They said it first: the boys in the training camps, in crowded halls and forums, on the streets, at mass meetings, in great crowds at defense plants.

"Men and women laid down their tools to speak to me and tell me again and again the words that sounded the death knell of the Japanese invader, 'Remember Bataan'. I have watched the stars that symbolize sons in the service blossom in American windows. Millions of Americans are striving. They have kept faith with you. For 2 years you kept on fighting. In those bitter years, your (words missing) brothers in arms with the American who

joined our valiant forces in the mountain and jungle warfare; the American who, with his wife and children, remained free, but could not fight, you guarded and cared for at constant threat to your lives. You must continue keeping faith with them. You cannot now let American down.

"Andres Bonifacio, Antonio Luna, Gregorio del Pilar and our other warrior heroes enjoin you to fight. Fight when the crucial moment comes; fight when the order is given; unsheath your bolo and let it flash to the Japanese our outraged people's vengeance; fight without quarter given or asked. The day of reckoning for the brutal aggressor is here. Fight him wherever you find him; fight him to the death, for our flag that he has (words missing), for America and for freedom.

"When all seemed black for us, I said with confidence, 'America will not let us down.' I said it to you from the tunnel of despair of Corregidor. The tunnel has led us to our independence. It has opened the way to us for the fulfillment of a (word missing) dream. Freedom and Equality, words (words missing) in America in 1776, were pledged to us in the foxholes of Bataan, and in bomb-blasted Corregidor. I echo now the words spoken in that tunnel. This is liberation. The Voice of Freedom with hope regained, returns. It carries the life and strength of America. It is the voice of the (Fil-American) unconquerables. Here is our Douglas Mac-Arthur; here are our brother Americans."

PR-123

and fight -- fight -- without counting the cost."

The full text of President Osmena's message, as reported in a dispatch from General MacArthur's headquarters in the Philippines follows:

"My fellow countrymen:

Forces of victory have landed on Philippine shores. They are led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, trusted, tried and true friend of the Filipino people.

When he left two years ago he promised to return. That promise has been kept. He is standing now on Philippine soil.

Your Commonwealth Government is also on our sacred land once again, but we return not only to take up where we left off. While you were undergoing untold sacrifices opposing Japanese domination your Government wasn't stationary. We have advanced.

We come not merely to restore our Commonwealth Government. The Congress of the United States has recognized Filipino loyalty to America, to our beloved nation and to the sacred cause of human freedom. Our independence will not be deferred to 1946, but will follow closely on the expulsion of the brutal Japanese invaders. We return to you, therefore, with our early independence assured.

The freedom for which our heroes fought and fell from Balintawak to Bataan -- for which our gallant forces and an unconquerable citizenry are still relentlessly resisting -- is ours at last.

1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

October 31, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

On landing in the Philippines, President Sergio Osmena broadcast a message to his people, telling them that "the Congress of the United States has recognized Filipino loyalty to America, ... Our independence will not be deferred to 1946, but will follow closely on the expulsion of the brutal Japanese." He urged them to cooperate with the liberating forces, saying: "Strike when the tide of battle reaches your town or barrio. On that day strike hard against the enemy -- whenever you find him -- and fight -- fight -- without counting the cost."

The full text of President Osmena's message, as reported in a dispatch from General MacArthur's headquarters in the Philippines follows:

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The freedom for which our heroes fought and fell from Balintawak to Bataan -- for which our gallant forces and an unconquerable citizenry are still relentlessly resisting -- is ours at last.

Real freedom! Ours to enjoy, ours to uphold and ours to preserve. Unity is the need of the hour. We must all rally behind the banner of freedom. In this historic moment there cannot be cleavages, differences of thought or feelings of personal ambition or selfish interest.

We are all Filipinos. We are brothers united by the ties of race and blood. We are one in our love for freedom above life itself.

Leading us and enjoining us to unite is the spirit of our heroes -- Rizal, Bonifacio, Quezon -- we must be worthy of them. We cannot falter.

Strike when the tide of battle reaches your town or barrio. On that day strike hard against the enemy -- whenever you find him -- and fight -- fight -- without counting the cost. Onward, fellow countrymen, to victory and to freedom!"

PR-124

"These inadequately armed patriots have fought the enemy for more than two years. Most are Filipinos, but among these are a number of Americans who never surrendered, who escaped from prison camps, or who were sent in to carry out specific missions.

"Following the disaster which, in the face of overwhelming superior enemy power, overtook our gallant forces, a deep and impenetrable silence engulfed the Philippines. Through that silence, no news concerning the fate of the Filipino people reached the outside world, until broken by a weak signal from a radio set in the island of Panay, which was picked up in the late fall of that same fateful year by a listening post of the War Department and flashed to my headquarters.

"That signal, weak and spotty as it was, lifted the curtain of silence and uncertainty and disclosed the start of a human drama with few parallels in military history. In it I recognized the spontaneous movement of the Filipino people to resist the shackles with which the enemy sought to bind them, both physically and spiritually. I saw a people in one of the most tragic hours of human history, bereft of all reason for hope and without material support, endeavoring, despite the stern realities confronting them to hold aloft the flaming torch of liberty. I gave this movement all spiritual and material support that my limited resources would permit.

"Through the understanding assistance of our navy, I was able to send in by submarines, indriplets at first, arms, ammunition, and medical supplies. The news of the first shipment spread rapidly throughout the Philippines to electrify the people into full returning consciousness that America had neither abandoned nor forgotten them.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

October 31, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

General Douglas MacArthur praised the work of the guerrilla units in the Philippines, in his broadcast from Leyte to the Philippines, over the "Voice of Freedom," October 25.

The broadcast, as monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

"As our forces of liberation roll forward, the splendid aid we are receiving from guerrilla units throughout the immediate objective area and adjacent islands causes me at this time to pay public tribute to those great patriots, both Filipino and American, who have led and supported the resistance movement in the Philippines since the dark days of 1942.

"These inadequately armed patriots have fought the enemy for more than two years. Most are Filipinos, but among these are a number of Americans who never surrendered, who escaped from prison camps, or who were sent in to carry out specific missions.

"Following the disaster which, in the face of overwhelming superior enemy power, overtook our gallant forces, a deep and impenetrable silence engulfed the Philippines. Through that silence, no news concerning the fate of the Filipino people reached the outside world, until broken by a weak signal from a radio set in the island of Panay, which was picked up in the late fall of that same fateful year by a listening post of the War Department and flashed to my headquarters.

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"Since then, with resources increased, I was enabled, after formalizing the guerrilla forces by their recognition and incorporation as units of our army, to send them vitally needed supplies in ever increasing quantity, through Philippine coastal contacts, by four submarines finally committed exclusively to that purpose.

"I would that at this time I might name the gallant heroes of this epoch in Philippine-American history, but considerations of security for the individuals, their families and the cause, require that I limit myself to a generalization of their work and a statement of their brilliant achievements.

"Of the latter, I need not point out that for the purposes of this campaign, we are materially aided by a string of battle-tested forces in nearly every Philippine community, alerted to strike violent blows against the enemy's rear as our lines of battle move forward, and that are now providing countless large areas adjacent to military objectives into which our airmen may drop, with assurance of immediate rescue and protection.

"We are aided by the militant loyalty of a whole people -- a people who have rallied as one behind the standards of those stalwart patriots who, reduced to wretched material conditions yet sustained by an unconquerable spirit have formed an invincible center to a resolute over-all resistance.

"We are aided by the fact that for many months, our plans of campaign have benefitted from the hazardous labors of a vast network of agents, numbering into the hundreds of thousands, providing precise, accurate and detailed information on major enemy moves and installations throughout the Philippine Archipelago. We are aided by the fact that through a vast network of radio positions, extending into every center of enemy activity and concentration throughout the islands, I have been kept in immediate and constant communication with such widespread sources of information.

"We are aided by the fact that on every major island of the Philippines, there are one or more completely equipped and staffed weather observatories which flash to my headquarters full weather data morning, afternoon and night of every day, and which in turn provides the basis for reliable weather forecasts to facilitate and secure the implementation of our operation plan.

"Widely disseminated to our forces throughout the Pacific and in China, the information from this weather system has materially aided our military operations over a large section of the world's surface.

We are aided by an air warning system affording visual observation of the air over nearly every square foot of Philippine soil. It was established for the purpose of flashing immediate warning of enemy aircraft movement through that same vast network of radio communications.

"We are aided by provision of all inland waterways and coastal areas of complete observation over enemy naval movements to give immediate target information to our submarines who patrol in and near Philippine waters. This information has contributed to the sinking of enemy shipping of enormous tonnage. And through the same facilities was flashed the warning to our naval forces of the enemy naval concentration off the eastern Philippines during the Marianas operation.

"Finally we are aided by the close interior vigilance that has secured for our military use countless of enemy documents of great value, among which were the secret defensive

plans and instructions of the commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleet, to counter our offensive action in the several Pacific areas, and complete information on the strength and distribution of enemy fleets and naval air units.

"That same commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleets was a prisoner of one of our guerrilla units prior to his death from injuries sustained in an aircraft. All of these vital aids to our military operations, and there are many more still unmentioned, are responsive to the indomitable courage of the military and civil leaders whom I shall, in the future name, and their loyal followers, both Filipino and American, to the gallant Filipinos, residents of the United States who have volunteered to infiltrate into the islands in succor of their countrymen, and Americans who have infiltrate with them, and finally to the militant loyalty and unconquerable spirit of the masses of the Filipino people.

"The commander-in-chief of the forces of liberation has publicly acknowledged his tribute to the great spiritual power that has made possible these notable glorious achievements; achievements which find few counterparts in military history. These great patriots, Filipino and American, both living and dead, upon whose valiant shoulders has rested the leadership and responsibility for this indomitable movement in the past critical periods, shall, when their identities can be made known, find a lasting place on the scrolls of heroes who have suffered selflessly and defiantly and have subordinated all to the cause of human liberty.

"Their names and their deeds shall ever be enshrined in the hearts of our two peoples. In their darkest hours they have waged relentless war against the forces of the enemy who has sought in ruthless brutality the enslavement of the Filipino people.

"To those great patriots to whom I now pay public tribute, I say stand by your battle stations and relax not your vigilance until our forces shall have swept forward to relieve you."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

November 8, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Sergio Osmena has set up a commission to investigate cases of persons charged with disloyalty to the Philippine Commonwealth and to the United States during the Japanese occupation, and to consider the legal problems and matters of public policy involved therein, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo stated in his broadcast over the VOICE OF FREEDOM, November 7.

General Romulo declared: "It is President Osmena's desire and determination that each man be given his day in court. He has also set up the machinery necessary to cover all the data about private and public damages caused by the war in order that the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission may have all this information at hand."

General Romulo's message, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, continues: "The President yesterday appointed the board, composed of Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense, as Chairman; Members: Colonel Mariano A. Erana, Judge Advocate of the P.A., in charge of the Department of Justice, Labor and Welfare; Hon. Ismael Mathay, Commissioner of Budget and Finance, and ... in charge of local governments. The guerrillas are represented in this Board by (Allone Sonadino Dimiteiz?) of the Province of Leyte...."

Full text of Executive Order No. 23, issued by President Osmena and read by General Romulo follows:

"WHEREAS, it has come to my attention that some persons are now being detained in the provincial jails of the Province of Leyte on suspicion of having committed acts of disloyalty to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States of America, which constitute a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

"WHEREAS, the interests of justice require that those persons under detention for alleged violations of the law of the Commonwealth of the Philippines be promptly brought before the proper court of justice for trial;

"WHEREAS, for the unification of our people, the overwhelming majority of whom have been perfectly loyal, for the purposes of restoring the normal processes of political and economic life and firmly establishing the Republic of the Philippines upon an indestructible foundation to supply those national needs in this hour of our liberation;

"WHEREAS, for the purposes of strengthening national unity, the legal problems and matters of policy involved in the investigation and (solution?) of the cases of prisoners who may be accused of disloyalty during the Japanese occupation should be thoroughly studied, in order that a basic policy may be established for dealing with such cases in accordance with law, and with an understanding of the conditions which existed during the prolonged period of enemy occupation;

"Now therefore, I, SERGIO OSMENA, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the constitutional laws of the Philippines, do hereby create a Board of Inquiry, composed of a chairman and four members to be appointed by the President to investigate charges of disloyalty in the Province of Leyte and consider the legal problem and matters of public policy involved therein.

"1-- The duties and functions of this board will be (a) to ascertain upon what authority and what specific charges certain persons are now being detained in the provincial jails of the Province of Leyte, on suspicion of having committed acts of disloyalty to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States of America, which constitute a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. (b) To investigate the validity of such charges with the law and facts involved. (c) To allow such persons the right to be present at such investigations, to be heard by themselves or by counsel, and to present witnesses on their behalf. Hearings of the board shall be open to the public. (d) Upon the termination of its labors, to submit to the President a report and at its discretion, to submit current reports of its findings and conclusions, as may be deemed just and proper in each particular case that has been heard.

"2-- The Board of Inquiry will prepare such rules and regulations for its operations as may be necessary. It is hereby authorized to direct the appearance of witnesses with or without (dockets?), administer oaths, and take testimony relevant to its investigations. It is also authorized to call upon any office, official or employee of the Commonwealth of the Philippines for any necessary assistance in carrying out its functions; and with the approval of the corresponding heads of departments, such assistance shall be given.

"3-- The chairman and members of this board will receive compensation in the form of (their time?) at the rate of 10 pesos a day for each day of service actually rendered, except those who are already employed by the Commonwealth of the Philippines, who shall serve without additional compensation. Within the limits of such funds as may be set aside or appropriated for the purpose, the board may employ the necessary personnel and make provisions for equipment, supplies, materials, travel and other services.

"4-- Inasmuch as justice requires and the Constitution of the Commonwealth prescribes that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a speedy trial, the board is enjoined to execute its functions with the greatest dispatch compatible with safeguarding the rights of the accused and the interests of the state. Records or proceedings will be as brief as possible, and need not be verbatim. In the taking of evidence only that testimony shall be on record which is deemed essential by the board.

"Signed at the seat of the Government in the field this second day of November in the Year of Our Lord 1944, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines the ninth, Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippines."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 14, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

The first publication to come out of the Philippines in the wake of the liberation of Leyte by General Douglas MacArthur's forces is a single sheet newspaper called Leyte-Samar FREE PHILIPPINES. Volume I, No. 1 was issued at Tacloban, Leyte, on October 29, 1944. According to the announcement on the editorial column, FREE PHILIPPINES is "edited by residents of Tacloban."

The front streamer on the four-column newspaper reads:

"JAPAN'S 16TH DIVISION SHATTERED", a story by Robert Kleiman, one of the American war correspondents with General MacArthur's forces. The item tells of the over fourteen thousand Jap soldiers killed or wounded during eight days' fighting on the east coast of Leyte.

Other leading stories tell about the work being done by the reestablished Commonwealth of the Philippines under President Sergio Osmena and also about the progress being made by the U.S. Forces on Leyte in their battle against the Japanese.

Amador T. Daguiso, a school teacher and short story writer, describes the first meeting of President Osmena's Cabinet in Tacloban, which included, among the first official acts, the appointment of Col. Ruperto Kangleon as acting provincial governor of Leyte, the reopening of hospitals, dispensaries, and public schools, and the reorganization of his War Cabinet.

Other significant items are about the wage rate fixed for Army labor, which pays a minimum of one peso plus ration for common (unskilled) labor, and also about the Victory Pesos -- the money now in circulation in liberated areas. According to the paper, "This currency is identical with the old pre-war Philippines Treasury Certificates, except that the word VICTORY is overprinted on it. Its value has been fixed at two pesos to the American dollar. The currency is called the Victory Series of Philippine Treasury Certificates."

On the editorial column, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo writes a paragraph as the paper's guest editor. "Let us celebrate the restoration of freedom by giving of ourselves without stint to achieve final victory. This is no time for idle words. Fight or work is the order of the day," says Gen. Romulo.

While the FREE PHILIPPINES is edited by the residents of Tacloban, it is published under the authority of the United States Office of War Information, P.W.B., G-5 General Headquarters, U. S. Army.

under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. And today, the Commonwealth Government, kept alive in Washington through the period of enemy occupation, its position advanced by the recognition given it by the United States, is again firmly re-established in our beloved homeland. The members of my cabinet and I have brought that government back to the Philippines to exercise the authority conferred upon it by our constitution and our laws.

Already we have reestablished the provincial government of Leyte and the municipal government of Tacloban. Already we have reopened the public schools in the liberated areas. Already we have brought relief to the needy and medical supplies to the sick. Already we have taken steps for the economic rehabilitation of Leyte, the Philippine province in which the American Army of liberation first landed.

That army is now secure in the greater part of Leyte and is steadily reoccupying the remainder of the island. But this is only the beginning. By far the greater portion of our country still must be reclaimed. Millions of our compatriots are still in want, and groan under the yoke of Japanese domination. A powerful and treacherous foe is still entrenched upon our soil. But what has already been done in the liberated areas will soon be accomplished everywhere in the Philippines. Our period of anguish and trial is nearing its end.

This ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth is a deeply significant day to every Filipino, for it bears the promise of final victory. It is a prelude to brighter days. We shall be redeemed from slavery. As a crowning glory to Philippine-American collaboration, we shall become a full member of the concert of independent nations. For all this, we do not have to wait for July 4, 1946. The date will be advanced. Independence will be recognized as soon as the Japanese invader has been expelled from our shores.

Today the full import of the great promise made to us just nine years ago has been thrown into bold relief. That is the promise that General MacArthur and his forces are fighting gallantly to redeem. The roar of the American guns has announced to the world that America has returned, and that our feet are again set on the road to a true and lasting independence. No action by the enemy can prevent its attainment.

The cause of democracy and liberty, the right of every people to govern itself and to be secure against aggression, the great moral issues of justice and righteousness and human dignity are being fought out in the Philippines today. I am proud of the way the American soldier is fighting this battle. I am also proud of the way Filipinos are aiding in that fight. Everywhere our underground forces are harassing the enemy, attacking him night and day, from the flanks and from the rear, giving him no rest, and helping the armies of liberation in every way.

The complete victory of American arms and the liberation of the Filipino people are assured. That is the most significant fact of this ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Its first six years were blessed by peace. The last three years were torn by the strife of war. But neither peace nor war has changed the nature of the Commonwealth. In peace and in war the Philippine Commonwealth stands as a monument to human progress...who believe in conciliation, righteousness, and human understanding. For if any lesson of permanent value is to be derived from the Philippine-American experiment as shown by the Commonwealth of the Philippines it is that America and the Philippines have demonstrated that there is a new road that leads to freedom and security, and it is the road of good will, mutual understanding, and peace."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 16, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

In commemorating the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance, in charge of the Philippine Government in Washington, was guest speaker at the Filipino Executive Council's Commonwealth Day program in the National Press Club, November 15.

Mr. Hernandez pointed out the advancement made toward independence of the Philippines and that the considerations accorded the Philippine Government are those granted only to a sovereign nation. "With the Government firmly reestablished on Philippine soil," Mr. Hernandez continued, "this may be the last anniversary of the Commonwealth and we may soon see the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines." Mr. Hernandez concluded his message by reading President Sergio Osmona's Commonwealth Day broadcast from Leyte.

Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, Vice President of the Council, urged all Filipinos to commemorate this their national holiday. "Filipinos in America are doing a great job," said Dr. Yap, "to hasten the victory of the Allies. General MacArthur has praised all Filipinos for their unstinting help and for their loyalty and courage." Dr. Yap urged every Filipino in America to cooperate with the Government and not to shrink from their responsibilities, in order that they may be worthy of the heroes of Bataan.

Mr. Bernardo de Guia, Chairman of the Civic and Educational Committee of the Filipino Executive Council, presided at the program. Voluntary contributions to the Community War Fund were made by members and guests during the evening and it was announced that the Filipino Community in Washington has oversubscribed its quota.

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of an enduring peace, we should lift up our hearts in thanksgiving.

"For the harvest that has sustained us and, in its fullness, brought succor to other peoples; for the bounty of our soil, which has produced the sinews of war for the protection of our liberties; and for a multitude of private blessings, known only in our hearts, we should give united thanks to God.

"To the end that we may bear more earnest witness to our gratitude to Almighty God, I suggest a nationwide reading of the Holy Scriptures during the period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas. Let every man of every creed go to his own version of the Scriptures for a renewed and strengthening contact with those eternal truths and majestic principles which have inspired such measure of true greatness as this nation has achieved.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 17, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Sergio Osmena, in his proclamation designating Thursday, November 23, as the day of national thanksgiving in the Philippines, enjoined "the inhabitants of the nation to offer thanks to Almighty God for the strength and fortitude with which He blessed the Filipino people during their darkest days, and for the arrival of the forces of liberation on Philippine soil to free the country."

President Osmena's proclamation, issued from the seat of the Government in Leyte, followed the proclamation by President Roosevelt.

Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo read the proclamation over the VOICE OF FREEDOM. Full text, as monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

"For the information of the people of the Philippines I hereby publish the following proclamation of the President of the United States, setting aside in accordance with custom, Thursday, November 23, 1944, as a day of general Thanksgiving.

"PROCLAMATION
"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
"OF AMERICA

"In this year of liberation, which has seen so many millions freed from tyrannical rule, it is fitting that we give thanks with special fervor to our Heavenly Father for the mercies we have received individually and as a nation and for the blessings He has restored, through the victories of our arms and those of our Allies, to His children in other lands.

"For the preservation of our way of life from the threat of destruction; for the unity of spirit which has kept our Nation strong; for our abiding faith in freedom; and for the promise of an enduring peace, we should lift up our hearts in thanksgiving.

"For the harvest that has sustained us and, in its fullness, brought succor to other peoples; for the bounty of our soil, which has produced the sinews of war for the protection of our liberties; and for a multitude of private blessings, known only in our hearts, we should give united thanks to God.

"To the end that we may bear more earnest witness to our gratitude to Almighty God, I suggest a nationwide reading of the Holy Scriptures during the period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas. Let every man of every creed go to his own version of the Scriptures for a renewed and strengthening contact with those eternal truths and majestic principles which have inspired such measure of true greatness as this nation has achieved.

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in consonance with the joint resolution of the Congress approved December 26, 1941, do hereby proclaim Thursday the twenty-third day of November 1944 a day of national thanksgiving; and I call upon the people of the United States to observe it by bending every effort to hasten the day of final victory and by offering to God our devout gratitude for His goodness to us and to our fellow men.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"DONE at the city of Washington this first day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"By the President

"E.R. STETTINIUS, JR

"Acting Secretary of State."

"In line with the proclamation above quoted, I do hereby proclaim firstly, November 23, 1944, as a day of Thanksgiving in the Philippines and enjoin the inhabitants of the nation to offer thanks to Almighty God on that day for the strength and fortitude with which He blessed the Filipino people during their darkest days, and for the arrival of the forces of liberation on Philippine soil to free the country.

"And I call on the people of the Philippines to observe the day and renew their pledge to continue their unrelenting fight against the forces of evil until victory is won, so that this spirit of justice, righteousness and charity may again reign supreme for all men.

"IN WITNESS THEREOF, I hereon set my hand and cause the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

"DONE at the seat of Government in the field on this eighth day of November in the Year of Our Lord, 1944, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines the Ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines."

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 29, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Sergio Osmeña issued the following Executive Order No. 22, from the seat of the Government in Leyte, fixing the salaries of the officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section No. 90 of the National Defense Act and of the Emergency-Powers Law, I, SERGIO OSMEÑA, President of the Philippines, do hereby prescribe the following schedule of salary rates and quarters allowance for officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army, effective on dates as indicated herein, and extending for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter unless sooner terminated by competent authority.

Rank	<u>OFFICERS</u> <u>Annual Pay</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Quarters Allowance</u>
Major General	P16,000	P200
Brigadier General	12,000	200
Colonel	8,000	200
Lieutenant Colonel	7,000	200
Major	6,000	160
Captain	4,800	140
First Lieutenant	4,000	100
Second Lieutenant	3,000	80
Third Lieutenant	2,400	60

<u>Grade</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u> <u>Monthly Pay</u>
Master Sergeant	P276
First Sergeant	276
Technical Sergeant	228
Staff Sergeant	192
Sergeant	156
Corporal	132
Private First Class	108
Private	100

The rates of pay and allowances prescribed herein shall become effective for officers and enlisted men of any unit upon the date on which the Unit is returned to or constituted under organized military control, and for any individual officer or enlisted man upon the date on which he reports to a unit under organized military control after having been called or recalled to active duty or after having been enlisted for such a unit. A unit shall be considered as being returned to or constituted under organized military control on the date of announcement thereof is made by the Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area. No increase of pay or allowances shall accrue because of foreign service.

During the period that the rates of pay herein prescribed are effective, there shall not be paid to any person an increase of pay or allowances by reason of length of service.

During the period that the rates of pay herein prescribed are effective, there shall not be paid to any person an increase of pay for duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.

Any provisions of existing Executive Orders in conflict herewith are hereby superseded.

Done at the seat of Government in the Field, this 28th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Ninth.

By the President:

(SGD.) SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

(SGD.) ARTURO B. ROTOR
Secretary to the President

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

November 29 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

In an exclusive interview to the United Press, President Sergio Osmena gave the following report on conditions in the Philippines, two weeks after landing in Leyte:

"I have now been in Leyte two weeks. My contact with the different elements of the people I have seen these days, enables me to surmise not only the physical destruction but also the moral breakdown caused by years of privations and sufferings. The task that lies ahead for the physical and moral rehabilitation of the Filipino people is far-reaching.

In the two weeks since we resumed the Government of the Commonwealth in Tacloban, my Cabinet and I have been engaged in the work of bringing back normalcy to the people of this province. First concern of the Commonwealth is peace and order and to this end I appointed Colonel Ruperto Kangleon, guerrilla leader, Acting Governor of Leyte as a public recognition of the courage and determination of his men and of the civil population that supported them in their opposition against the invader.

The municipal government of Tacloban, the capital of this province, has been reestablished and other municipalities will be rehabilitated as soon as they are freed from enemy occupation and control. The damage and destruction that the war will necessarily leave in its wake in the towns will be repaired, and it is the purpose of the Commonwealth to assist them not only so that they can be improved and beautified in accordance with a progressive city planning. The health and welfare activities of the government are being tackled and a hospital, a maternity house and several free dispensaries will soon be opened.

Following closely military operations that are rapidly destroying the Japanese military power, the Government of the Commonwealth will restore to the people all the school facilities obtaining before the war. Special emphasis will be given in the schools to instill in the mind of the youth the principles of democracy, liberty and human dignity. As soon as the central office of the Department of Public Instruction is re-established in Manila, a complete educational survey will be undertaken by experts that I will bring from the United States with the purpose of making our system of public instruction up-to-date and enable the people to cope with the new responsibilities that will be ours in the new world of freedom that will be established after the war. Every effort will be exerted to extend our established cultural relations with the United States and Latin America.

The problems of currency and the questions affecting the economic life of the people were next in order. A ceiling of prices was approved and promulgated. As Manila fiber is a vital war material and abaca flourishes in this island, I am taking

steps to immediately rehabilitate this industry. There is an opportunity to modernize abaca production in Leyte to enable this province to produce the high grade fiber that Davao used to export. For three years Leyte has been deprived of the textiles it imported for its use. I am making arrangements so that without delay we may secure such materials from the textile factories of America.

Since I landed on Leyte, I have addressed myself to the people and enjoined them to give the forces of liberation all the cooperation that they need, including labor. I am satisfied at the response to this appeal, especially from the underground forces. In recognition of the services rendered by the guerrillas, I have issued an executive order placing in the Philippine Army all the guerrilla forces recognized by General MacArthur.

A Commission of Inquiry was created by me to look into the cases of those whose loyalty to the Philippine Commonwealth and the United States during the Japanese occupation is under question. It is my desire that each man be given his day in court. I also set up the machinery necessary to gather all the data about private and public damages caused by the war in order that the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, created by Congress, may have all this information at hand.

I am happy to say that the people are supporting the Commonwealth unreservedly and General MacArthur and his officers and men have been most cooperative. The American soldier has once more shown that he is as good a fighter as he is a democratic citizen who believes in freedom not only for himself but for other people as well."

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the period from December 7, 1941 to June 15, 1942. This ribbon is the same size as the one described above. The background is red with two small vertical white stripes at one fourth the length from each end and three small white stars arranged in a triangular form at the center of the ribbon.

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I call upon the people of the Philippines to unite, to labor, and to share.

Long live our beloved Philippines.

PR-140

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 30, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Sergio Osmeña has announced from the seat of the Philippine Government in Leyte that two military service ribbons have been authorized to be awarded by the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The Philippine Liberation Campaign Ribbon is the same size as the Service Ribbon for the Southwest Pacific Area. There are two small blue and white vertical stripes at the center on a background of red. This ribbon will be awarded to all members of the armed forces of the United States and of the Philippines who participate for a period of not less than 30 days in the present Philippine Liberation Campaign.

The Philippine Defense Ribbon will be awarded to members of the armed forces of the United States and of the Philippines who resisted the enemy invasion for not less than 30 days within the period from December 7, 1941 to June 15, 1942. This ribbon is the same size as the one described above. The background is red with two small vertical white stripes at one fourth the length from each end and three small white stars arranged in a triangular form at the center of the ribbon.

PR-138

I call upon the people of the Philippines to unite, to labor, and to share.

Long live our beloved Philippines.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

November 30, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Sergio Osmena issued the following proclamation to the people of the Philippines, on landing in Leyte:

Fellow Countrymen:

Our forces have struck. We are pressing forward. The enemy is being destroyed.

Our sacred Philippine soil will soon be cleared of the hated invaders.

From this island determined air, land, and sea forces will strike forward for the liberation of every foot of our beloved country.

Each of you can lend material assistance in this great crusade.

Labor is urgently required at the docks, on the air-fields, in the supply dumps. It is of utmost importance that we give our military forces every possible support by volunteering to work. I enjoin everyone, therefore, to offer his services now at the nearest Philippine Civil Affairs unit.

Work in the fields must proceed. Food production must be increased. Men, women, and children - those who cannot help at docks or airdromes - toil in the field. Grow rice and other foods for yourselves and for your brothers in the provinces that will soon be liberated.

If any of you have food supplies, make them available to the nearest Philippine Civil Affairs Unit which will buy and distribute them fairly among the people. Persuade your neighbours to do likewise.

No one will starve. Your Commonwealth Government and the United States Forces will provide you with relief supplies.

I call upon the people of the Philippines to unite, to labor, and to share.

Long live our beloved Philippines.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

December 14, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB
BY BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO, DECEMBER
14, 1944.

Gentlemen of the Press:

Two and one half years have passed since the day in July, 1942, when I gave you my first off-the-record account of conditions in the Pacific, directly after my escape from Bataan. Since then, how changed is that picture, and how different my state of mind! At that time I was afraid to speak to you, although I have been a newspaperman all my life and feel most at home among the people of the press. Yet I dreaded speaking, for fear that you might sense my bitterness and misunderstand that bitterness, for I can tell you now how deep was my despair when I spoke to you then.

My talk was off the record, and even then I was afraid you would think my report exaggerated. I could not have exaggerated conditions as they were then. We were beaten in the Pacific. We had no defenses there. And I was fresh from the sight of Japanese brutalities and depredation that might well, at that time, have been as shadows of things to come to this country -- to this very city.

Now I have a different report to make, and this is on the record. Leyte is Bataan for the Japanese, written in red, white and blue. I came back from the front lines to report certain phases of that victory to the American Congress and the American people; and it is only justice that I complete that report by this to you, the American press, because you were the people who first listened to me, and knew what I told was the truth when I spoke of Bataan.

I have reason to remember that off-the-record talk before you beyond all other talks and with mixed emotions, for it was that which set me forth as a lecturer, the voice of Bataan in the United States, speaking from coast to coast and in 466 American cities. Quite a few of your group came to me after that speech and said: "You should tell the story of the Philippines to all America." And because newspaper people usually finish things they start, I found myself overnight a traveling spokesman for Bataan.

So that talk I made before you directly on my return to America changed my plans and my nationality; from being a Filipino soldier I became a sort of talking Flying Dutchman, racing all over America, telling of our fight to hold the ramparts of democracy in the Pacific, until called back to rejoin MacArthur on the return march to the Philippines.

During these past two and one half years, do not think a Filipino, even in America, could forget what had been done to the Fil-American forces on Bataan. No Filipino and no American who

fought for democracy in the Pacific will ever be able to forget or forgive what the Japanese have done there. But during these years my memories deadened somewhat so that when we waded through that bloodied surf onto Leyte I was looking forward to seeing my country again, and I was not prepared for what had been done there by the invaders. Two and a half years had deadened the horrors of Bataan and Corregidor, and I had forgotten much of the ugly terror we had lived under while trying to hold against a race which was not fighting under a code acceptable to the rest of the world. Time had dulled for me the memories of men tied back to back and stabbed to death, and patriots crucified, and women turned over to shame and to death. I had not forgotten. But in America it did not seem that such things could be, and it does not seem so to anyone who is safe in America. Such things can never be real to those who are safe.

But on Leyte Beach, it returned to me again. Here again were the horrors of Bataan.

For on that beach my countrymen came to us, braving the gunfire to touch our clothing, weeping and only half-believing we were really back. They were half-naked skeletons, young girls wearing pieces of garments, children dressed in cloth made of beaten bark. Leyte, like all the Philippines, has been stripped by the Japanese of every scrap of food and material that might give a little strength, or comfort, or shelter to my people. This testimony alone, hideous as it is, has convinced me that Japan from the beginning has been certain of defeat.

If the Japanese had felt their residence in the Philippines would be permanent, they would not have despoiled the land and weakened the people. The land was too rich a source and the people might have been too useful. They would have behaved differently toward a country in which they intended to remain and develop in resources.

But the Japanese knew almost at once their stay would be short in the Philippines. America and the Filipinos themselves were determined to shorten their stay there. In that short time they did the best they could to ruin the one country that represented American democracy in the Far East. It was the democratic tradition of the Filipino that the Japanese feared and hated, and tried to drain from him with the blood from his veins. Again I am not exaggerating. There are trees that were living crucifixes in the Philippines where men died for believing in the American form of government. I am not talking in scareheads. These are plain news facts. They are in the reports that have been sent to us this past year by the loyal Filipinos who worked from within, on our side. Let us not forget, on that peace table that is looming nearer and larger, to lay open the records of the Japanese who behaved like beasts in the Philippines.

His behavior there is testimony to his stupidity. He evened his score with America on its ravaged earth, and it is there that America is evening up the score.

We saw our first victims of Japanese coercion on Leyte. Young boys with arms scarred had been given the "sun treatment" -- tied all day face up under the blazing skies because they would not collaborate. And in the suburbs of Tacloban, the capital, our first recaptured town, we were shown a rise of earth on a little hill, no gravestones, no markers there to point to the presence of two hundred dead, shot there together for refusing to collaborate with Japan. How ably the Japanese disposed of everything, even these poor bodies in one unmarked grave! We heard on Leyte of their actions everywhere, how their army trucks came to every door, and soldiers entered the houses taking everything that might be of use, and throwing all else out of the windows or firing it there. All their loot was taken on ships to Japan, leaving the Philippines stripped to its scorched earth; and you know how the Filipinos brought on famine by refusing to replant that earth, to feed Japanese mouths.

What was done to the household goods was done to everything. The Japanese stripped the earth of its green and the souls of men of hope. They forced Nipponese jurisdiction upon the schools of which we had been so proud, American schools, paid for by our own taxes; and by so doing they set literacy in the Islands back by at least five years.

As newspapermen you will be glad to know of America's first act in Tacloban. It went to press.

As soon as we took the capital, the boys from the Office of War Information scurried around and uncovered a press the Japanese had overlooked. They set it up and went on a door-to-door paper hunt. The municipal building contributed some paper, and the convent some more, and a store some more, and so enough paper was collected to bring out the one-sheet edition of the Leyte-Samar Free Philippines, printed in English for the Filipinos. In that first edition of Sunday, October 29, 1944, we announced the reopening of the schools.

As Americans you will be glad to know that the first things the Commonwealth Government did upon resuming the reins of government was to reopen the schools and churches; God and knowledge and the press returned together to the Philippines. The churches had not been closed but were under the surveillance of the police and all sermons were under Japanese censorship.

The next morning we opened the first school in Tacloban, and if we had needed proof of the physical and spiritual blows the Filipinos had suffered, it was revealed then in the appearance of the children. They marched in, not like youngsters, but like little robots. Then they saw us, President Osmena and his cabinet, General Fellers and former Vice-Governor Hayden, and they saw their teachers smiling and wet-eyed too. And what did those children do but burst out singing "God Bless America." Two and a half years are a long time in children's lives, but they had not forgotten the words.

The Japanese had stressed the point that their curriculum must be taught in Japanese, and yet they had to use English to teach these children.

I shall never forget the words one teacher, Amador Daguiso, spoke that day.

"Before us were the Japanese bayonets - behind us our Filipino traditions - and with us our unwavering loyalty to America. The Japanese frightened us and under duress we were compelled to do certain things, but what was with us and within us they could not take away."

The school teachers brought out of the earth the American school books they had buried there in tin cans. The Japanese had ordered these democratic textbooks burned, and had watched auto-de-fes of what the Filipino teachers had let them believe were the books. But the books had stayed buried two and a half years. Needless to say, their odor was terrible.

But the words in those books had kept their strength below the captive earth, for they were the words that had held the source of freedom and of loyalty, first to America and then to the Philippines. The Japanese could not put those words behind barbed wire nor make them die. They lived and are still alive - on Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao -- with the ideals they made live in these places that held them, along with all the other Philippine Islands, to America.

The pictures of Lincoln and Washington that once hung on our schoolroom walls beside the picture of our Filipino hero, Rizal, had all been burned by order of the Japanese. The pictures of these men were too big to hide. But the words these men left were in the books and in the hearts of the Filipinos.

And the American flags that had hung beside these pictures had been preserved and they met us on the beach at Leyte, waved by Filipino hands. The thousands of Rising Sun flags distributed by the Japanese were joyously burned by the Filipinos while the American forces were pouring down over Leyte the greatest aggregate of blazing hell in the entire history of war, and their destruction was a bitter disappointment to the American soldiers who came hunting them later as souvenirs. The Filipinos found it difficult to understand why their American friends wanted such things, but when they found they did, they felt badly over having burned the hated flags.

Those American boys of yours on Leyte have set the human pattern for the future, as Leyte sets the pattern for the future of the Philippines. I cannot stress enough the importance of this meeting on Leyte, our first recovered Philippine island, between the Filipinos and the American GI. While our forces were preparing for the Philippine landings every man was given the pamphlet on the Philippines printed by the Psychological Warfare Bureau. It was a splendid bit of writing, properly angled to show these American soldiers what the Filipino had done on Bataan, and that the Filipinos were unlike the other natives met with in the Southwest Pacific. It told the American GI that these people on Leyte and Luzon were allies and loyal to America, and that they had been fighting, you American boy about to land, for you! He has been fighting for years, and if he looks ragged and hungry, don't look down on him, because he got that way fighting for you! One of the highlights of that pamphlet is: "It is of the utmost importance that you do everything in your power to maintain our high position in the Filipino's regard -- the position that took so many years to develop. Every American soldier carries a personal responsibility for any rough or rude treatment. Treating the Filipino like a lowly native would inevitably cause a revulsion of feeling that would take years to overcome, if it were possible to overcome such a feeling at all. In addition to loyal friendship, we and the Filipinos have had a brotherhood of arms since December 7, 1941. It must be preserved."

That was the purport of the pamphlet, and it was a perfect introduction for the Filipino on Leyte and the boy who landed there on a barge under fire.

Then, the American fighters knew how General MacArthur feels toward the Filipino and the Philippines, and his faith in the country and its people had permeated the forces that took Leyte.

Also on Leyte we met the first American guerrillas, soldiers and civilians who had escaped the Japanese, and who had fought beside, and been shielded by, the Filipino fighters for two and a half years. The Americans in the Philippines could not have survived for two hours without the protection thrown over them by the entire country. We heard stories that resemble the underground railway accounts of the Civil War days, of Americans being passed from house to house, always ahead of the Japanese hunters, while even the little Filipino children risked their lives lying to protect them. Filipinos were flogged to death by the Japanese because they refused to tell of the hiding places of the many Americans who have been hunted from place to place, like rabbits, by packs of Nipponese soldiers. Some of these Americans are now here, and some of them will soon arrive, and you will hear their stories. You will hear these Americans say "East is East, and West is West." There can be no East and no West where the blood of two races has been drunk together by a community earth.

President Osmena, accepting the rights of civil government from the military hands of General MacArthur, in Tacloban, appointed the guerrilla leader, Colonel Ruperto Kangleon, acting governor of Leyte, not only as a tribute to this daring leader who fought the American fight from within a conquered country, but as a tribute to all who resisted -- the guerrilla movement that was only made possible by the united understanding and confidence in America of eighteen million Filipinos. President Osmena's proclamation, calm,

confident, urged unison of effort and temperance in action. He announced the formation of the Board of Inquiry to punish those who aided the Japanese, but it is interesting to note that in this investigation the word collaboration is not used, but the term "those whose loyalty to America and the Commonwealth has come under suspicion."

All this has served to form the pattern of Leyte, a pattern for the future. President Osmena and General MacArthur work together there, while the American GI and the Filipino who fought under his flag walk through the muddy streets of Tacloban together, sharing experiences and talking over the fight, past, present and future. The Filipino has opened his home to the American on Leyte, and poor as that home is, it is his castle and all he has left. In turn the American GI has turned his pack inside out, he has donated his valued towels to the girls to wear as sarongs, and shared with the kids and grownups alike his treasure of candy and chewing gum, and even his cigarettes -- and greater love than that hath no man, in the Pacific.

To see them, getting around together, talking things over together, presenting one another with their small treasures, is an example for all the world. Leyte is testimony that friendship, understanding and loyalty are not to be limited to boundary and racial differences, but belong in the illimitable regions of courtesy and understanding of the aims and ideals of people other than our own.

Is it wrong to point out how different this pattern on Leyte, from that in Greece and Italy? I am not here to assail the policy of any other country, but we are all aware of the danger in these "freed" countries where rebellion and dissatisfaction cannot be allayed by pamphlets and the courtesies between the freed and their rescuers cannot be maintained. How different from Leyte, where America, reentering the Philippines, lets its people decide the sort of government they want from now on, and where all difficulties are being ironed out smoothly and with satisfaction, and with courtesy shown to all. Does it not all come down to this, the common civilities? Is it not this that will keep our sons from another war?

The Japanese turned back the clock in the Philippines on everything that had meant decent human progress. Physically, they pushed my people back and down. Their every effort was to weaken the Filipinos as a race. Our youngsters had delighted in the American sports learned in American schools. Now they are devitalized, their strength sapped by hunger, and the little children are enfeebled so that a new generation must be built again.

Spiritually, the Japanese tried to break them. They could not. The Christian religion held the Filipino to his church, as his political faith held him to America. They could not resist hunger, but poverty of the soul they could and did resist.

Resistance has made the Philippines a new nation.

Weak, impoverished, physically drained, they are now possessed of a new genius. Before, theirs was adapted, a symposium of standards, of one religion superimposed upon another, an American culture built over the old European culture brought from Spain. During these lost years under the Japanese they have learned to stand alone; in chains, in poverty, in beggary, but they stood united, and with loyalty to but one other nation - America!

One thing more.

Four of our American newspapermen died in the attack on Leyte. They were: Asahel Bush of the Associated Press; Stanley Gunn of the Forth Worth Star-Telegram, John Terry of the Chicago Daily News, and Frank Priest, Jr. of Keme Newspictures. They died trying to present to the world their version of something America was completing at last in the Philippines. Their words came back to America from the ramparts of democracy in the Pacific. As newspapermen, and in tribute to their memories, it should be our part to see this story, the last great story these men covered, disseminated among all the peoples of the earth.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

January 10, 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

From Tacloban, Leyte, the seat of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines, President Sergio Osmeña issued the following proclamation to the Filipino people, at the time of the landings in Luzon:

"My beloved people:

The American forces of liberation under the brilliant leadership of General MacArthur have destroyed the enemy army defending Leyte, established control of Mindoro, and now stand firmly on the soil of Luzon within a striking distance of our capital city. This is the answer to our prayers of many long months. The decisive hour in the Battle of the Philippines has arrived.

General MacArthur has called upon us to rally behind him and I know that every patriot, guerrilla and civilian, will heed that call so that the enemy may feel the full strength of our outraged people. Rally to his forces with your utmost so that his burden of battle may be lightened. Rise to noble heights as a liberty-loving people. Acquit yourselves with courage and honor worthy of the sacred memory of our departed heroes.

God defend our cause! God strengthen our arms! God speed the day of our deliverance!

~
SERGIO OSMENA".

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

February 1, 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced that restricted mail service to Leyte, Samar and Mindoro in the Philippines was resumed on January 12, 1945..

Registry service will be available at once.. Only first-class mail for dispatch by surface means will be accepted, according to the Post Office Department.

The announcement further states that the domestic first-class rate of postage, three cents an ounce, and the domestic registry fees, registry surcharges and limits of indemnity when the matter is registered, will apply. The indemnity conditions which will govern will be those in force prior to the suspension of registry service with the Philippine Islands.

No letter packet may be sent which exceeds 11 pounds in weight, or 18 inches in length, or 42 inches in length and girth combined. For the present, not more than one letter packet per week from the same sender to the same addressee will be accepted, according to the Post Office Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

February 5, 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

With the news of General MacArthur's forces in Manila, Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance, in charge of the Philippine Government in Washington, issued the following statement:

"The arrival of General MacArthur and his forces in Manila makes this day one that will forever remain memorable in the annals of our country. Only those whose homeland has been overrun and occupied by the enemy can fully understand and appreciate the inexpressible joy that all Filipinos everywhere feel today.

"Our beloved President Osmena and our other officials have returned to Manila, the rightful seat of our national government. President Osmena has brought back to the Filipino people the liberty and democracy for which they have fought during three long years of the despotic rule of the Japanese.

"To President Roosevelt and to General MacArthur go our heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the fulfillment of their solemn pledge to redeem our country. To the great American people whose gallant sons are fighting in the Philippines on land, on sea and in the air, we offer our fervent prayers for a speedy victory.

"Yet, amidst our joy over the return to Manila we know that the fighting in the Philippines is not yet over. Many Japanese are still in our country. Much bloody fighting still lies ahead. Many more precious lives both American and Filipino will be sacrificed. But the Filipino people will fight on shoulder to shoulder with their American comrades until everyone of the invaders shall have been driven from our shores. We shall keep faith with America as America has kept faith with us."

PR-154

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

February 15, 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance and Chairman of the Filipino Group of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission announced today (Thursday), the proposal of the Filipino members of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission for continuation for a period of twenty years of the existing trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. The proposal, supported by a comprehensive report, was submitted to Senator Millard E. Tydings, Chairman of the FRC for consideration of the Commission at its forthcoming meeting February 21.

Speaking for the Filipino members of the Commission, Mr. Hernandez stated: "We believe that twenty years is the minimum time that would enable us to make the needed rehabilitation, reconstruction, and adjustment of the industries that are now dependent upon the American market. Included in this twenty-year period is the time we lost as a result of Japanese occupation and the time necessary to rehabilitate or reconstruct any of our industries destroyed or damaged.

"Under our proposal," Mr. Hernandez continued, "the existing trade relations as in force in 1940 will be continued during the Commonwealth period and for twenty years thereafter from the date the independence of the Philippines is proclaimed. The basic quotas established by the provisions of the Independence Act, as amended by the Act of August 7, 1939, will be continued, without the imposition and collection of export tax and the provisions relating to the progressive reduction of the quotas. Our proposal also contemplates that after the twenty-year period the trade relations will remain in force unless either the Government of the U.S. or the Government of the Philippines will desire to change, modify, or terminate said trade relations, in which case, a five-year prior notice shall be given after the fifteenth year from the date of the proclamation of Philippine independence."

Touching upon the benefits of the free-trade relationship, of the two countries, Mr. Hernandez further said: "Free trade has been a boon to the people of the Philippines and has provided them the opportunity to grow in the accumulation of property and the diffusion of wealth, lying at the foundation of civilization." It made possible the development of our principal industries of today -- sugar, coconut oil, cigars, embroidery, and others, dependent upon the American market. Our standards of living increased to a level higher than that of any of our neighboring countries. The progress and the evident contentment of the Filipino people before the enemy invaded their country are obvious proofs of the beneficial effects of American-Philippine economic relationship. In brief, the benefits of free trade are evident in every walk of Philippine life.

"While our country has been reaping such benefits in a relatively greater measure, it has also offered whatever reciprocal advantages it could give to American exporters, war the Philippines was the sixth best customer of the United States, the safest field for American investment, and the only place in the world where Americans enjoy equal rights and privileges with the native population. The Filipino people will always be ready to do whatever their part calls for, in order that American industry, business and finance will continue their participation in the development of our country. As President Osmena has repeatedly said, "America will continue to find a loyal partner in the Philippines."

Mr. Hernandez stressed the necessity of Congress considering the future trade relationship between the two countries at the earliest time possible, for the following reasons:

(1) To obviate any difficulties or complications arising from the so-called most favored nation rights of nations having treaties with the United States;

(2) To accelerate the rehabilitation of the Philippines by giving incentive and encouragement needed by industry;

(3) To adjust the existing provisions of law which impose 15% export taxes and 15% decreasing quotas upon Philippine exports; and

(4) To reassure the Filipino people, in the midst of their suffering and hardships as a result of more than three years under Japanese occupation, that their pre-war economy will be reestablished and protected even after the independence.

"Unless some arrangement is arrived at for the adjustment or the continuation in some form of the existing trade relationship between the United States and the Philippines. before we become completely independent", Mr. Hernandez continued, "our principal industries will soon be suddenly cut off from the American market and face complete liquidation under the provisions of existing laws. In that event, our economic structure, destroyed by the ravages of war and by more than three years of enemy occupation, will remain prostrate and will be unable to face the tremendous problems of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The chaotic and appalling conditions now existing can be endured only if a sound economy for the future is provided. The goal set by President Roosevelt and the Congress of the United States for the future Philippine nation cannot be reached if the whole basis of our economy is withdrawn."

Mr. Hernandez then went on to say that in submitting this proposal for continuation of the present trade relationship for twenty years, the Filipino Members of the Commission felt that, with the favorable sentiment now prevailing in American and Filipino circles for continued American-Filipino amity, the propitious occasion has now arrived for the consummation of an American-Philippine trade relationship that will be durable and mutually beneficial to the peoples of the Philippines and the United States.

The Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, composed of nine Filipino and nine American Members, was created by U.S. Congress to formulate recommendations on trade and rehabilitation that will, in the words of President Roosevelt; "assist in making the Philippines, as an independent nation, economically secure wherever possible."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

February 19, 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

At a solemn Mass of thanksgiving for the liberation of the Philippines, which was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City on Sunday, February 11th, with His Excellency, the Most Reverend Archbishop Francis Joseph Spellman presiding, President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippines sent the following statement from Luzon through the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting Station:

"As the capital city of the Philippines comes out of the darkness into the light of freedom and democracy, I lift my eyes to the Almighty and thank Him on behalf of my people for the advent of the hour of our liberation. In the grim days of our captivity, hope and courage never failed us because faith is invincible and we were sure that a Christian people like ours cannot be abandoned by a merciful God. The liberation of Manila is the triumph of the Cross of Christ and of the principles of Justice and Righteousness, that it represents. To the great American people who made possible our deliverance, I want to give assurance of our continued loyalty and gratitude."

President Osmeña's message was read by the Reverend William F. Masterson, S.J. who gave the sermon. The Filipino community in New York City was well represented as well as the Philippine Government in Washington.

At the termination of the solemn Mass at which Father A.F. Montero, Filipino priest in New York participated, the Star Spangled Banner and the Philippine National Anthem were played.

The text of Father Masterson's sermon follows:

"If the Lord had not been with us, when men rose against us, they would have swallowed us alive, when their anger raged against us. . . . Blessed be the Lord who gave us not up as prey to their teeth. Our life was rescued like a bird from the snare of the fowler. Broken was the snare, and we are free. Our help is in the name of the Lord, the Maker of Heaven and earth." (Psalm 123)

"History has its way of torturing sincere minds in their earnest endeavors to alter for the better its apparently inevitable unfoldings. It is tantalizing, for instance, to realize how progressively axiomatic seems to have become the proposition that smaller nations must inescapably fall a prey to rapacious neighbors. For such periodically plundered people the world has a profuse pity while it shies from the seering cure.

"Yet, we wonder, are these small peoples to be wholly pitied. Even a mild acquaintance with leading epochs discloses a parallel truth that most smaller nations seem to be the object of God's special affection. Witness Israel; witness Ireland; witness the Philippines for whose liberation we thank

God today. God has apportioned each a distinctive destiny which has moulded and will continue to mould all ensuing centuries. More than that, He has deigned to measure the accomplishment of that destiny after the fashion set for His own Son suffering. Can it be that the very thing which invites oppression - their size - also incites to a greater reliance on God and practical adherence to His law?

"We couch our expression of thanksgiving in the familiar hymn of Israel we used at the start because the present day position of the Philippines mirrors quite uniquely and with remarkable minuteness that of God's first chosen people. For to Israel and the Philippines, and only to them in their sectors of the world, and mind you they were small nations amidst far more numerous peoples, was entrusted 'the pearl of great price' - Faith in the One True God. A glorious, divine destiny quite akin was allotted each: Israel to give Christ to the world; the Philippines, in the words of Pope Pius XI, 'to become a center from which the light of truth will radiate, and to be; as it were, an advance guard of Catholicism in the Far East, a great part of which is so disquieted and still plunged in the darkness of religious error'. Their neighbors becoming their enemies ravaged these peoples - trampled their fields, despoiled their temples, enslaved their bodies - yet failed utterly not comprehending that the help of these people was 'in the name of the Lord', as the words of President Osmeña have emphasized.

"We want to echo the prayers of thanks for the friendship of the Filipino people voiced time and again by the prisoners released through our avenging armies these last several days. That such devotion as the prisoners attest did endure after our humiliating defeat in those Islands and through three years of puzzled waiting magnifies the wonder as to what could have engendered a friendship between America and the Philippines - between a dominating power and a dependent people - a friendship unmatched anywhere in the Orient - a friendship so gloriously sealed on Bataan, Corregidor and after. The answer is simple but far-reaching. It was not long after our initial occupation of the Philippines almost fifty years ago that Filipinos and Americans alike realized that both shared a community of basic Christian truths. It must have jolted the Filipino - justly proud of his precious heritage of more than three and a half centuries of Catholicism - to learn that this unwanted Colossus of the West traced its greatness to the Christian truth on which it was founded: 'That all men (irrespective of color) are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights'. Still more amazing must they have found it to see those truths suffusing all our fundamental law - our Constitution - our Bill of Rights. Finally, they were to witness the embodiment of these truths in laws especially drawn for the Philippines which, while admittedly delaying their economic development, safeguarded their persons and their fields, because they were scrupulously observed. The blame was no one's that they were slow to catch the vision of America's destiny. For too many Americans hemming in their vision by the material have also missed it.

"For America too, with its definitely Christian way of life, has a unique destiny here and now. The cataclysmic crisis confronting the world makes it imperative that we recognize this destiny for the saving contribution it can and must make towards the peace for which mankind yearns. It seems to me all our American history at home, any successful American dealings abroad, as in the Philippines make crystal clear that there is no begetting or preserving peace unless its framework is anchored to Christian truths. Their influence must permeate all political and civil society. If we may count on such, most of the surface causes of war will be dispelled. Look at our country, or better still, your neighborhood! See how we Americans have taken into it peoples of every nation in the world - peoples in their normal surroundings in their old world mutually inimical, peoples bred on inherited hatreds or distrust. Because they have been accepted as fellow human beings, as sons of a common

Father - and therefore sacred no matter what their antecedents, a marvelous transformation is effected. Peace within our borders is so commonplace that we rarely reflect on what insures it. Yet, undeniably its beginnings, its guarantees revert to the acceptance and profession of our common Christian beliefs. America is challenged today to see that a befuddled world profits by our experience; that it allow these hallowed truths their full beneficent sway internationally.

"We have sent - and hope to send still many, many more missionaries to the Philippines. It has been a cause of poignant regret to realize how their work over there - just about bearing fruit one-hundred fold - has been hampered and seriously set back. The war while artificially cloistering most of these great souls ironically offered precious opportunities which time alone can reveal for them to endear themselves still more to the gallant Filipino people. The wider mission of Christian America is awakening our stunned world to an appreciation and acceptance of Christian truths as the fountain-head of its councils and deliberations will most wonderfully complete our contribution to the Philippines. For we will have done far more than liberate her - we will have crowned our achievements by really having helped to make it possible for even a small people to sincerely look forward to enduring security.

"The choice by his Excellency, our Most Reverend Archbishop, of this day - the beautiful feast of Our Lady of Lourdes - on which to publicly express our gratitude to God for the liberation of the Philippines is most felicitous. For, it will be remembered that these good people were first barbarously attacked on another glorious feast of Our Lady, that of the Immaculate Conception. Wonderfully, also, Our Blessed Mother is the heavenly Patroness of both our countries. How more fittingly conclude than by commending America and the Philippines to her special charge. May she see both of us safely and surely to the accomplishments of our destinies as she did her own Son. And, Mary, because your heart was agonized at seeing innocent lives snuffed out in saving Christ for the world, comfort, we pray you, through God's grace, those mourning their loved ones who died that Christ might still find the Philippines a pulpit for the Orient."

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

February 20, 1945

RELEASE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS (FEBRUARY 25):

Pedro Lopez, Representative from Cebu to the Philippine Congress, whose appointment to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission by President Sergio Osmeña has just been announced, arrived in Washington last week after three years as a guerrilla in his native Philippines. After the Japanese occupied the city of Cebu, Representative Lopez escaped to the hills with his wife and children to join the resistance movement. He had learned the Japanese were planning to make him puppet governor of Cebu. From then on his time was spent in the hills resisting and harassing the enemy.

Commenting on the present atrocities in Manila, Representative Lopez declared:

"The wanton destruction of Manila and the massacre of its civilian population, culminates three years of Jap all-out cruelty, looting and vandalism that have plunged the Filipinos back to the medieval ages.

"Before Pearl Harbor the Philippines prided itself in being one of the most progressive and modern countries in the Orient and enjoyed the highest standard of living in that part of the globe.

"After the fall of Manila on January 2, 1942, the Japanese tried desperately to wipe out every vestige of progress and civilization we had.

"I saw them institute a reign of terror, and black out the lights of freedom -- freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and even freedom to think.

"I saw them desecrate our homes, burn our towns and cities and pillage the country-sides.

"I saw them rob our crops, slaughter our chickens, pigs, cattle and carabaos to feed her occupation army.

"I saw them take away our ships, trains, automobiles, trucks and tractors, in fact anything of value, giving nothing in return.

"I saw the yellow leeches suck the life-blood of our nation.

"I saw them slap, beat up, torture, bayonet, behead and shoot our men, women and children.

"I saw Jap torture chambers that would horrify even old Torquemadas of the Spanish inquisition."

Before the arrival of General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines, Lopez was officially commissioned a Major in the Bohol Area Command, a guerrilla unit ably headed by Major Ismael P. Ingeniero, with whom he had been serving. This is one of the Filipino guerrilla units, duly recognized by General MacArthur, formally incorporated into the Philippine Army by executive order of President Sergio Osmeña.

Representative Lopez' early background as a crusading newspaperman was helpful to him and to the resistance forces in publishing the guerrilla news-sheet, "The True War News", with the masthead "Published by the Truth Publishing Company." Lopez laboriously typed out the news as picked up from his short-wave radio, on the backs of abandoned school pads, and whatever paper he could manage to get. News for the paper came from the five o'clock KGEI dictation-speed news and the commentaries of William Winter, broadcast through the OWI facilities in San Francisco.

"Asia for the Asiatics... Down with the Whites... Greater Asiatic Co-prosperity sphere... These fell on deaf ears of the Filipinos", said Representative Lopez.

"But why have the Japs been so cruel, so bitter and so mean to the Filipinos. Simply", said Representative Lopez, "because it burned them up to find the Filipinos heart and soul fighting for and loving the Americans and the democratic way of life, before and after Bataan.

"Let there be no illusion that the liberation of Manila by the gallant forces under General MacArthur will mean the end of the misery and suffering of our people," declared Representative Lopez.

"Northern and southern Luzon, the greater part of the Visayas and the big island of Mindanao, peopled by more than 10,000,000 Filipinos, are still under the heels of the enemy.

"By-passing and leap-frogging are undoubtedly sound strategy and a military necessity, but it has been hell on the Filipinos by-passed", said Representative Lopez.

Representative Lopez' experiences as a guerrilla included blockade-running through Japanese patrol-infested seas in small sailboats, smuggling arms and ammunition, radio transmitters, hand grenades, automatic rifles, Tommy guns brought in by submarine from General MacArthur in Australia. Up in the hills, with the Japs hounding them, he assisted his wife deliver her baby without benefit of physician but with only the advice of the book "The Family Physician" as guide.

Representative Lopez made his way through Japanese lines to report to President Osmeña, when he arrived in Leyte. His family is in safe hands in the hills.

"The Japanese are desperate because they know they are surely going to lose the war", said Representative Lopez, "and infuriated, because the Filipinos openly rejoice over the rising American victories. They have become much more cruel, more barbarous than ever before.

"Last November they butchered over a thousand innocent civilians in the northern part of my province, Cebu, while ironically enough 50 miles across the channel to the east the American sixth army was mopping up the shattered remnants of Yamashita's

men cornered in the Ormoc corridor."

To those few Filipinos who have collaborated with the enemy, the Filipinos feel deep resentment and hatred.

"We feel toward these few pro-Japanese the same way the Maguis feel toward the Vichyites", said Rep. Lopez, "the difference being in our treatment of them. Our people have stood solidly behind the stirring and timely plea of President Sergio Osmeña not to take the law into our hands but punish the guilty only after a fair and legal trial, following our democratic, orderly processes.

"As the constitutional President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, President Osmeña has the whole-hearted support and backing of our people. He has set such a high moral tone to his government and shown such deep and thorough understanding of the needs of his people that they have rallied to him in his program for unity, so essential in the reconstruction of our broken hearts and homes."

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Commonwealth Government by the Filipino people in the last peacetime elections in 1941, Senator Garcia and Representative Lopez became leaders in the resistance movements in the Philippines. Senator Garcia inspired the guerrilla forces in Bohol. Representative Lopez was actively engaged in guerrilla warfare with the rank of Major in the guerrilla unit of the Bohol area command. They made the hazardous trip through Japanese lines to report to President Osmeña when he landed in Leyte.

President Osmeña designated them to serve the Philippines in matters of relief as Members of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission in Washington. Senator Garcia arrived January 14. Representative Lopez arrived last week. They will attend the meeting of the ERC on February 21, and report to the Commission from their first-hand experiences the needs and requirements for relief and rehabilitation of the Philippines.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

February 20, 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance, in charge of the Philippine Government in Washington, announced today (Tuesday) the appointments to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, by President Sergio Osmeña, of Carlos P. Garcia, Senator from Bohol, and Pedro Lopez, Congressman from Cebu.

Elected Members of the Philippine Congress in the Commonwealth Government by the Filipino people in the last peacetime elections in 1941, Senator Garcia and Representative Lopez became leaders in the resistance movements in the Philippines. Senator Garcia inspired the guerrilla forces in Bohol. Representative Lopez was actively engaged in guerrilla warfare with the rank of Major in the guerrilla unit of the Bohol area command. They made the hazardous trip through Japanese lines to report to President Osmeña when he landed in Leyte.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

February 27, 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA
ON THE OCCASION OF THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT IN MANILA

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

In sharing with you today the exultation over the triumph of American arms, let us bow our heads in reverent memory of our sacred dead and the dead of our Allies, whose lives are the forfeit that these, our liberties, might be restored. We mourn the destruction of our once beautiful capital city of Manila and the murder of thousands of innocent people by the Japanese vandals. Let us pledge ourselves, and all that is within us, to the firm resolve to continue the fight with every ounce of our strength until the enemy shall have been completely vanquished.

To President Roosevelt who in our grim days in Corregidor and Bataan, solemnly pledged to us in the name of the American people, the men and resources of the United States for our liberation, this day must be also a day of happiness over a pledge fulfilled. We shall be eternally grateful to him and to the great American people.

To General MacArthur, this campaign has been a crusade. Friend and defender of our race, he never lost faith in the spiritual strength of our people. In this crusade, he is finishing the noble work begun by his illustrious father, General Arthur MacArthur who, on August 13, 1898 successfully led another American Army to free Manila from a European power. General

Douglas MacArthur will go down in history not only for his signal military successes but also for consistently following truly democratic methods in dealing with Philippine civil affairs in areas retaken from the enemy.

General MacArthur: To you and to all the gallant members of the forces of freedom under your command, our admiration, affection and gratitude.

That no time may be lost in the complete restoration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; the Executive and Judicial branches will be reestablished with utmost vigor and dispatch and I now call upon all the duly elected members of our Congress who have remained steadfast in their allegiance to our Government during the period of enemy occupation, to be in readiness to meet in Manila as soon as conditions permit for the re-establishment of the legislative branch.

I am fully cognizant that problems of great national significance must be faced immediately. The reestablishment of law and order in areas already liberated, the reopening of schools, the reorganization of the government, both national and local, are among the complicated problems that have arisen as a consequence of enemy occupation. Foremost among these problems is that of relief and rehabilitation, the urgency of which cannot be overemphasized.

So that these manifold problems may be faced with promptness and energy, I shall enlist the assistance of all those possessing not only proven ability and loyalty but also the confidence and trust of the people.

Our independence is a settled question. Our five decades of consistent struggles, have come to a definite, successful end. We have President Roosevelt's word that when normal conditions have returned, law and order reestablished, and democratic processes restored, our request for the advancement of the date of independence will be granted. I hope this can be accomplished on August 13, 1945, the forty-seventh anniversary of the landing of the American forces in Manila. Thus Occupation Day will become Philippine Independence Day.

The gravity of our new problems demands the collective effort of all the people. The government cannot undertake to solve them alone. It needs the support of the people -- a united people.

As the head of your duly constituted government, I therefore appeal to you, my people, to remain united. I urge you to forget petty political differences, to bury the hatreds and animosities engendered by the struggle, to obey the rule of law, justice and reason, and to remember that we all belong to one common country, our beloved Philippines. United we will continue assisting effectively in the successful prosecution of the war and in the rehabilitation of our country. United we can speedily achieve the full restoration of the constitutional processes of our Government, disrupted by the enemy. United and in close cooperation with the United States, we can win for ourselves and our children all the blessings of democracy, freedom and security for which we have sacrificed so much in this titanic struggle against the brutal forces of tyranny and oppression.

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11 A.M., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1943, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

President Manuel L. Quezon, on the occasion of the presentation of a bust of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, called the commander-in-chief of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific "the man of faith."

"General MacArthur is the one man today who stands like a towering wall between the Japanese and total victory in the Southwest Pacific," said President Quezon. "He is standing in their way and blocking them, exactly as he stood in their way and played havoc with their time-table in the Philippines. He has won spectacular victories, one after another, with the limited means at his command. But there is only one victory that Douglas MacArthur, the man of faith, wants to achieve. He wants to redeem his pledge made upon his arrival in Australia from the Philippines more than one year ago: 'I broke through and I shall return.'

"For to him Bataan is more than a symbol. Bataan is a fact -- as large as life, as bitter as death. Bataan is a grim story of brave men fighting against terrible odds, of men who believed fiercely in the cause for which they were fighting, and in that faith, were not afraid to die. Bataan is the story of men who gave of themselves in the fullest measure, and Douglas MacArthur is not forgetting them."

President Quezon's address was read by Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, veteran of Bataan and Corregidor, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense in President Quezon's War Cabinet.

Representing the Philippines at the MacArthur bust presentation ceremonies, besides General Valdes, were Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, wife of the President of the Philippines; Miss Zeneida Quezon, daughter of the President; and Lt. Antonio Madrigal, aide to the President. With the Philippine party was Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, widow of the

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"Nothing affords me greater pleasure than to participate in this public tribute to one of the world's most outstanding soldiers -- General Douglas MacArthur. That his bust is presented to the University of Tennessee by the people who have spontaneously contributed to make it possible is a token of faith in an American whose sterling qualities of leadership tested in Bataan, Corregidor, and Australia under the most trying circumstances, entitle him to the admiration and gratitude of his nation.

"It is indeed most appropriate that such a token should be tendered to one whose vision and courage are the offsprings of his own unwavering faith. For it is his faith in America that has made him shoulder tasks under which others would have quailed. It was his unflinching faith in the Filipino people that made him undertake at my behest the organization of the Philippine Army, in the face of adverse criticism, confident that when the time came the Filipino soldier would show to the world that he is the equal of the best and inferior to none when he defends justice and freedom. And it is his constant faith in an Almighty God so evident in his public statements and even in his military communiques, that has given him and his men strength and power in their darkest moments of trial.

"To such a man of faith, this tribute in the constructive ennoblement of a seat of learning, is most fitting. Universities are the repositories of faith, and in whatever front line Douglas MacArthur may be, he is there as the stalwart defender of all those ideals that in the hearts of all free men everywhere are the epitome of faith.

"It was an arduous task that General MacArthur undertook when he accepted the post of Military Adviser to the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines. He was practically starting from scratch. But he had faith in the government and in the people for whom he was to work, and he gave of himself without stint, with passionate conviction and energetic zeal, to organize the Philippine Army. Hence it came to pass that when the hour of danger struck for the American flag in its far-flung outpost in the Pacific, at the head of approximately 100,000 Filipino soldiers, 19,000 United States Army troops and 12,000 Filipino Scouts, General MacArthur kept the Japanese hordes at bay for more than four months and the epic of Bataan was written in the annals of history, side by side with Thermopylae, the Alamo, Chateau-Thierry and the other unforgettables in human heroism and sacrifice.

"Outnumbered, ill-equipped, outgunned, starving, our Filipino and American soldiers repulsed assault after assault of the Japanese enemy because of their courage and because of the thoroughness of General MacArthur's planning and execution. It is the same thoroughness in planning and in execution that he has and is displaying in Gona, Buna, Munda, Villa, Salamaua, Finschafen, in New Guinea, and Kolombangara, in the Central Solomons. In Bataan, our lines held month after month against the numerically superior enemy because of the fighting power of our men and because we had superb generalship. In the Filipino and American soldier, the Japanese soldier has met more than his match in courage and skill. In the brilliance of General MacArthur and his able commanders, the Japanese military have met shining steel better tempered than their own.

"General MacArthur had to leave the Philippines in obedience to superior orders to direct another battle, but the essence of his unwavering will and the potent body of his command remain in the spirit of our fighting soldiers who are upholding the American and Filipino flags in the hills, in the jungles, in the mountain fastnesses of the Philippines today where resistance against the enemy continues with unabated vigor. Nor shall he be away from the Philippines for long. The Philippines and Australia are two decisive battles in the same war; one supports the other, and the winning of both is necessary to the winning of the war. The Philippines and Australia are two ends of the same bridge and we must hold both ends.

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"To such a man of faith, this tribute in the constructive ennoblement of a seat of learning, is most fitting. Universities are the repositories of faith, and in whatever front line Douglas MacArthur may be, he is there as the stalwart defender of all those ideals that in the hearts of all free men everywhere are the epitome of faith.

"It was an arduous task that General MacArthur undertook when he accepted the post of Military Adviser to the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines. He was practically starting from scratch. But he had faith in the government and in the people for whom he was to work, and he gave of himself without stint, with passionate conviction and energetic zeal, to organize the Philippine Army. Hence it came to pass that when the hour of danger struck for the American flag in its far-flung outpost in the Pacific, at the head of approximately 100,000 Filipino soldiers, 19,000 United States Army troops and 12,000 Filipino Scouts, General MacArthur kept the Japanese hordes at bay for more than four months and the epic of Bataan was written in the annals of history, side by side with Thermopylae, the Alamo, Chateau-Thierry and the other unforgettables in human heroism and sacrifice.

"Outnumbered, ill-equipped, outgunned, starving, our Filipino and American soldiers repulsed assault after assault of the Japanese enemy because of their courage and because of the thoroughness of General MacArthur's planning and execution. It is the same thoroughness in planning and in execution that he has and is displaying in Gona, Buna, Munda, Villa, Salamaua, Finschafen, in New Guinea, and Kolombangara, in the Central Solomons. In Bataan, our lines held month after month against the numerically superior enemy because of the fighting power of our men and because we had superb generalship. In the Filipino and American soldier, the Japanese soldier has met more than his match in courage and skill. In the brilliance of General MacArthur and his able commanders, the Japanese military have met shining steel better tempered than their own.

"General MacArthur had to leave the Philippines in obedience to superior orders to direct another battle, but the essence of his unwavering will and the potent body of his command remain in the spirit of our fighting soldiers who are upholding the American and Filipino flags in the hills, in the jungles, in the mountain fastnesses of the Philippines today where resistance against the enemy continues with unabated vigor. Nor shall he be away from the Philippines for long. The Philippines and Australia are two decisive battles in the same war; one supports the other, and the winning of both is necessary to the winning of the war. The Philippines and Australia are two ends of the same bridge and we must hold both ends.

"General MacArthur is the one man today who stands like a towering wall between the Japanese and total victory in the Southwest Pacific. He is standing in their way and blocking them, exactly as he stood in their way and played havoc with their time-table in the Philippines. He has won spectacular victories, one after another,

"VOICE OF FREEDOM"

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of Information and Public Relations
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No. 1

(Wednesday) November 8, 1944

PRESIDENT OSMENA'S SPEECH ON REOPENING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS BROADCAST BY GENERAL ROMULO: Voice of Freedom, Leyte, in English at 4:00 AM, November 8, to the Philippines. (Speech by General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States and Secretary of the Department of Information and Public Relations and the Department of Public Instruction.)

(Text) "My fellow countrymen: Today in Tacloban and in the other liberated areas of Leyte, we opened the public schools. In this city of Tacloban, President Sergio Osmena delivered the following speech:

"I am happy to greet the teachers of Tacloban and to announce that the Commonwealth of the Philippines reopens the public schools in the liberated areas of the Philippines today. With justifiable pride we have always presented our public school system as we have developed it since its establishment in 1902 as an achievement which is one of the permanent contributions to the progress of our people by Filipino-American collaboration. It is our privilege to reopen that same school system today. In his inaugural address of November 15, 1935, President Quezon said:

"We shall build a government that will be just, honest, efficient and strong, so that the foundations of the common republic may be firm and enduring, a government indeed that must satisfy not only the passing needs of the hour, but also the exacting demands of the future. We do not have to tear down the existing institutions in order to give way to a ... structure. There will be no violent changes from the established order of things, except such as may be absolutely necessary to carry into effect the innovations contemplated by the constitution. A new edifice shall arise, not out of the ashes of the past, but out of the standing materials of the living present.

"This pronouncement of the first president of our Commonwealth was literally carried out. The government, it is true, is a living thing which develops and progresses continuously as is the case of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. But in spite of the changes imposed by the circumstances, the government left to us by the last American governor general has been maintained substantially the same in its structure and in basic principles.

"This is especially true with reference to the government's attitude towards our school problems, both public and private. There is an historic reason that explains and (justifies?) this policy. Under the American regime public instruction has occupied a prominent place because from the start the Americans had proposed to facilitate the development of self-government in the Philippines. They considered as a fundamental phase of that program the formation of an intelligent citizenry cognizant of its duties and responsibilities. On the other hand, there is no

"We have a definite role to play in the world. We cannot fill that role without maintaining close contact with the people who preserve the fountains of our culture. The common responsibilities and sacrifices of this war have placed us closer to the American people than we have ever been before. We shall continue and our contacts must be extended to the sister nations of Latin America. We must also establish cultural relations with our neighbors, especially with China and with those groups with an origin identical to ours, the (Malays?).

"By our constitution, my fellow countrymen, we have renounced war as an instrument of national policy. By our history providence has willed that as a people we should be the most occidental among the orientals and the most oriental among the occidentals. Our mission therefore is to be that of peace, of good will, of mutuality and cooperation between peoples of the orient and the occident.

"I hope and expect that our schools will prepare our children to be worthy of this great nation of redemption and of civilization." FCCF A43

CITIZEN.

"We Filipinos interpret this action of the American people not only as an endorsement of his foreign and domestic policy, but also as an unmistakable approval of his liberal policy towards the Philippines." OFCCF A35

ROMULO ANNOUNCES OSMENA'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT'S REAFFIRMATION OF AMERICAN PLEDGE TO FILIPINOS: (VOICE OF FREEDOM (WVLC), Leyte; in English at 4:00 am, Nov. 9, 1944 to the Philippines.)

(Text) "The Voice of Freedom now presents General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth and Minister of Education. General Romulo:

"My fellow countrymen, propós the re-election of President Roosevelt, on the day we landed on Dulag Beach and in Leyte, he sent President Osmena the following message to the Filipino people. I'll read the telegram, for President Osmena.

"Please deliver the following message to the Filipino people from me: the suffering, humiliation, and mental torture that you have endured since the barbarous, unprovoked, and treacherous attack upon the Philippines nearly three long years ago have aroused in the hearts of the American people a righteous anger, a firm determination to punish the guilty, and a fixed resolve to restore peace and order and decency to an outraged world.

"Until we were attacked at Pearl Harbor, we had done our utmost to be self-respecting neighbors of the Japanese in the Pacific. For half a century in spite of signs of a decadent and militaristic Japanese leadership, we studiously avoided any act that might possibly disturb or alarm. Our decency was mistaken for weakness. Our plans for the independence and freedom of the people of the Philippines have been ruthlessly but only temporarily brushed aside by Japanese acts of exploitation and enslavement.

people on earth that can surpass the Filipino people in their earnest desire to educate their children.

"When, upon the arrival of the Americans here they announced their purpose to provide the people with universal coeducation, such a policy was received with public approval. In the short period of two decades, school buildings were constructed even in the most remote areas in a number that exceeded the school buildings constructed during the 300 years past.

"There were not more than a dozen Filipino teachers in English when American sovereignty was established here. The official language then was Spanish. Under the Commonwealth Government in 1940, nearly 44,000 Filipino teachers were serving in the public schools and what is more important, the enrollment in the public schools at that time was almost two million.

"When in 1908 the first Filipino assembly discussed a bill making attendance in schools compulsory, the Assembly quickly rejected it as unnecessary. During the whole American administration in the Philippines and that of the Commonwealth, there has not been registered a case of any school closing its doors for lack of attendance. On the contrary, the ... problem has always been how to increase the number of classes to accommodate so many children who register at the beginning of each school year, always in excess of the number that can be accommodated in the existing schools.

"In the contemporary history of education in the Philippines, there are school measures of very far-reaching significance: the Gabaldon Act which in 1907 voted one million pesos for the construction of the schools in the barrios; and the Palma Act in 1918 that voted 40 million pesos for the schools. In both measures the initiative was Filipino.

"Indeed, our school system, which at its inception could be considered American because of its principles, ... was later transformed into one that was purely Filipino in its ideals and in its development and paid for by the Filipino people. For throughout the whole period, the cost of public education, both the buildings and the personnel, was entirely borne by the Filipino taxpayers.

"When the Japanese invader dislocated our lives in the Philippines, the (effect?) of Japanese occupation inevitably (word) the schools. This had to be because regimentation is the fundamental principle of the Japanese. Instead of teaching democratic principles in the schools, the Japanese sought to turn out citizens without a mind of their own, but robots ready to serve mechanically.

"One of the great contributions of the Philippine Armed Forces of Resistance during the Japanese occupation was the continuation of the public school system within the free areas where Commonwealth teachers instructed our children in the principles of freedom and democracy in ... our schools.

"It is with a feeling of gratification that I once more join the teachers of Leyte with whom I was associated when I was Secretary of Public Instruction. I am sure that you will realize the tremendous responsibilities that you assume upon resuming the work of our schools. From Leyte we will open all the schools throughout the length and breadth of our country as soon as the military operations permit. We must continue the task of forming an intelligent citizenry imbued with the ideals of democracy and human dignity. Our public responsibilities will increase as we approach our independence.

"We have duties to fulfill not only to our people but also to those with whom we are associated closely for either political or cultural reasons or because of our geographical position. For the true concept of education is that its ... as a rich deposit, years of experience to transmit the full ... experience to new generations.

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No. 2 (Thursday) November 9, 1944

ROOSEVELT

OSMENA HAILS/REELECTION AS ENDORSEMENT OF POLICY ON THE PHILIPPINES (VOICE OF FREEDOM (WVLC), Leyte, In English at 4:00 am, Nov. 9, 1944, to the Philippines.)

(Text) "President Osmena made the following statement today:
"From this battlefront of Leyte, where our armed forces are engaged in a deadly struggle with the Japanese invader, I have sent President Roosevelt my heartiest congratulations for his re-election.

"Breaking all precedent, the American people have retained him as the chief magistrate of the nation, thus giving him the confidence that has never been conferred upon any other American citizen.

"We Filipinos interpret this action of the American people not only as an endorsement of his foreign and domestic policy, but also as an unmistakable approval of his liberal policy towards the Philippines." OFCCF A35

ROMULO ANNOUNCES OSMENA'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT'S REAFFIRMATION OF AMERICAN PLIDGE TO FILIPINOS: (VOICE OF FREEDOM (WVLC), Leyte, in English at 4:00 am, Nov. 9, 1944 to the Philippines.)

(Text) "The Voice of Freedom now presents General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth and Minister of Education. General Romulo:

"My fellow countrymen, propós the re-election of President Roosevelt, on the day we landed on Dulag Beach and in Leyte, he sent President Osmena the following message to the Filipino people. I'll read the telegram, for President Osmena.

"Please deliver the following message to the Filipino people from me: the suffering, humiliation, and mental torture that you have endured since the barbarous, unprovoked, and treacherous attack upon the Philippines nearly three long years ago have aroused in the hearts of the American people a righteous anger, a firm determination to punish the guilty, and a fixed resolve to restore peace and order and decency to an outraged world.

"Until we were attacked at Pearl Harbor, we had done our utmost to be self-respecting neighbors of the Japanese in the Pacific. For half a century in spite of signs of a decadent and militaristic Japanese leadership, we studiously avoided any act that might possibly disturb or alarm. Our decency was mistaken for weakness. Our plans for the independence and freedom of the people of the Philippines have been ruthlessly but only temporarily brushed aside by Japanese acts of exploitation and enslavement.

When the Japanese invaders have been driven out, the Philippines will take its place as a free and independent member of the family of nations.

"On this occasion, on the return of General MacArthur to Philippine soil with our soldiers and our sailors, we renew our pledge. We, and our Filipino brothers in arms, with the help of Almighty God, will drive out the invader. We will destroy his power to make war again, and we will restore a world of dignity and freedom, a world of confidence and honesty and peace. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"To this telegram, President Osmena sent the following reply:

"Yours of October 20 just received. I immediately delivered your message to the Filipino people. In the darkest days after the fall of Bataan, the Filipino people, by their unflagging resistance to the enemy, showed that their faith in America never faltered. Your message, Mr. President, will further bolster up their morale and deepen their gratitude to the American people.

"With the ... of the night of American democracy, as shown by the initial blow against the enemy, and your solemn reaffirmation of the American principles of freedom, justice and equality, the forces of tyranny and barbarism in the Far East have been shattered and with them the sinister designs of domination, exploitation, and slavery.

"The dawn of a new era of freedom and security has broken for the peoples of the Pacific, and a grateful humanity will bless the name of America for its (actions?). With your inspiration and under your guidance, the Filipino people will resume their onward march toward independence." FCCF A43

PHILIPPINE EXTRACTS OF MACARTHUR COMMUNIQUE; GUERRILLAS HARASS ENEMY FORCES: (VOICE OF FREEDOM (VLC), Leyte in English at 6:35 and 9:21 pm, Nov. 8, 1944, to North America.)

"GHQ Southwest Pacific Area, communique number 946, November 9, 1944:

"Philippines, Leyte--In the 10th Corps sector, the 24th Division is engaged with enemy defensive forces on the Ormoc road. Heavy fighting on the (margin?) line is taking place along the winding road.

"Our long-range artillery maintained continuous interdiction of enemy lines of communication in the Ormoc corridor and on targets of opportunity in the enemy's rear.

"In the 24th sector, units of the 96th Division are reducing isolated enemy pillboxes and strong points west of Dagami.

"Our guerrilla forces in the mountain area behind the enemy lines are constantly harassing his forces and effectively hampering his freedom of movement.

"Our local fighters attacked enemy bivouac supply dumps and assembly areas on the Ormoc plateau.

"Enemy air activities continued on a negligible scale. Our air patrol shot down seven enemy fighters over the area. A tropical hurricane is restricting all operations."

"Philippines, Visayas -- Our heavy units in adverse weather dropped 37 tons on Alicante airdrome, while others conducted night harassing attacks on enemy airfields. Fighters swept over Cebu, Negros and Panay throughout the day, strafing from tree-top height and engaging several groups of enemy interceptors. In all, 35 enemy planes were destroyed and four others probably. In addition

a 1,000-ton freighter was sunk by strafing at Saravia, (Negros Occidental?). We lost one bomber and three fighters.

"Mindanao -- Medium units executed a low level attack at Cagayan, scoring hits on a destroyer in the bay and destroying a parked plane on Delmonte airdrome." FCCF A195 - FCCF A243

"At the foot of the christian cross, which Magellan planted in the island of Cebu, they listened gravely to the gentle gospel of God-made man and they thought it good. So they treated the strangers... and they took their name. But these simple men were free - free as the hills they hunted, free as the sea they roamed. They had never breathed any air but the sweet wind of liberty.

"When the white strangers demanded tribute for their distant kings, this nameless tribe rebelled. Armed only with spears tipped with fish bones and arrows sharpened on the village file, they fell upon the Spanish conquistadores and they reddened the fields of Mactan with the blood of the best infantry in Europe. But the Spaniards returned, and slowly, stubbornly, the men of the islands yielded, though every village was a ..., every island a campaign.

"Their race had been called Malayan, which in their language meant (free). Now, with the blood of battle they were baptized 'Filipinos,' which was the name of their new sovereign, Felipe, King of Spain. The long, colorless isolation that followed was broken only by recurrent explosions of revolt. It was a painful process of revolution, but in the common bondage, and in the common memory of freedom, the far-flung islands and the scattered tribes grew and achieved unity.

"Thus, through the labor of centuries, a nation was born. Surely if any nation was ever marked for freedom and deserved freedom it was these Filipino people. Sold into slavery, reared in ignorance, kept in subjugation, they had never forgotten freedom, never ceased to hunger for it. Animated only by a deep inherited instinct for freedom they died for it in a thousand obscure rebellions, hopelessly but tirelessly and with undaunted courage.

"And when the final battle was joined, never in the history of liberty was a people so spirited or so united. The great cry of independence that rose when Andres Bonifacio, leader of the revolt against Spain, led his men at Balintawak echoed

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No. 3

(Monday) November 13, 1944

"FROM MACTAN TO BATAAN AND NOW LEYTE" (Voice of Freedom (WVLC) Leyte, in English at 4:00 am, November 11, 1944, to the Philippines) Address by General Carlos P. Romulo.

(text) "The Voice of Freedom now introduces General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth Government and Secretary of Information and Public Relations and Secretary of Public Instruction. General Romulo:

"My fellow-countrymen: More than four centuries ago today a Portuguese dreamer, Ferdinand Magellan, saw a group of nameless islands laying in the bosom of a nameless sea. There in the silent fields and pleasant valleys of a virgin land, he found a people without a history, happy, hospitable folk, scattered along an untrampled shore; industrious fishermen and peaceful traders, marked by a simple trust.

"At the foot of the christian cross, which Magellan planted in the island of Cebu, they listened gravely to the gentle gospel of God-made man and they thought it good. So they treated the strangers... and they took their name. But these simple men were free - free as the hills they hunted, free as the sea they roamed. They had never breathed any air but the sweet wind of liberty.

"When the white strangers demanded tribute for their distant kings, this nameless tribe rebelled. Armed only with spears tipped with fish bones and arrows sharpened on the village file, they fell upon the Spanish conquistadores and they reddened the fields of Mactan with the blood of the best infantry in Europe. But the Spaniards returned, and slowly, stubbornly, the men of the islands yielded, though every village was a ..., every island a campaign.

"Their race had been called Malayan, which in their language meant (free). Now, with the blood of battle they were baptized 'Filipinos,' which was the name of their new sovereign, Felipe, King of Spain. The long, colorless isolation that followed was broken only by recurrent explosions of revolt. It was a painful process of revolution, but in the common bondage, and in the common memory of freedom, the far-flung islands and the scattered tribes grew and achieved unity.

"Thus, through the labor of centuries, a nation was born. Surely if any nation was ever marked for freedom and deserved freedom it was these Filipino people. Sold into slavery, reared in ignorance, kept in subjugation, they had never forgotten freedom, never ceased to hunger for it. Animated only by a deep inherited instinct for freedom they died for it in a thousand obscure rebellions, hopelessly but tirelessly and with undaunted courage.

"And when the final battle was joined, never in the history of liberty was a people so spirited or so united. The great cry of independence that rose when Andres Bonifacio, leader of the revolt against Spain, led his men at Balintawak echoed

throughout the island, and the bolos flashed like lightning in the tall summer grass.

"But the Philippine Republic which was built on the ruins of the Spanish empire did not survive. The Philippine constitution, known as the Malolos Constitution, which had been sanctioned by so much blood; the Malolos Congress, which had embraced so many heroes, never found the peace for which they had been designed. The young nation was taken under the tutelage of America, and one more chapter was begun.

"It was a tribute to the good sense of the Filipino people and to the sincerity of the Americans that a mutually honorable and mutually profitable relationship was quickly established. Under the guidance of America, the Filipinos learned those lessons in practical democracy for which they never had the opportunity or the time.

"Under the inspiring leadership first of (first?) Speaker Sergio Osmena, and later of President Manuel Cuzon, they slowly and patiently developed the permanent structure of the future Republic. Thus in the ... years of peace, the fruits of the revolution ripened into the fulness of maturity and it seemed that finally, after four centuries, God was smiling on this tragic people, tried so sorely and enslaved so long. It seemed that after four centuries, they would receive in peace the freedom they had lost in so many dark defeats. But today the Filipinos are again at war.

"A greater part of their country is still under the invader's heel. One more battle must be fought. Once more the price of suffering and sacrifice must be paid. This is the history of the Filipino nation, this is the record of our liberty. Ours is an heroic history, one written with the blood of battle in the (fields? and cities?).

"We have gone a long way, a hard way, from Mactan to Bataan and now Leyte. We have fought many times on many fields to regain the heritage of our ancestors, those nameless free men without history. We, the Filipinos of this generation, are writing today in the Philippines of this struggle for liberty.

"How shall it read, I ask you, my fellow countrymen? Shall it be said of us that in the decisive hour with the forces of liberation here with us, when liberty was within our grasp, we faltered and we were dismayed? Shall it be said of us, my fellow-countrymen, that disunited and despairing, we betrayed the sacrifices of our fathers?

"Filipinos, let us be worthy of our past, worthy of liberty, worthy of America. Let it be said of us that in the darkest hour of defeat, when the right of oppression had fallen all over the East, when all seemed lost, we alone keep alive in the Far East the flame of liberty. Let it be said that the sword of the tyrant of Asia was broken upon the breast of our indomitable people. I thank you." FCCF A209

"VOICE OF FREEDOM"

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No. 4 (Tuesday) November 14, 1944

9TH COMMONWEALTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED: (Voice of Freedom, WVLC, Leyte, in English at 4:00 am, November 13, 1944, to the Philippines)

(Text) "In a proclamation issued today, President Osmena set November 15 as a legal holiday, marking the 9th anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth.

"The people of Tacloban on Sunday gathered in the town plaza to hear General Romulo describe what the Philippine Commonwealth government accomplished in the United States since 1942 and its activities since its return to the Philippines on October 20.

"The mass meeting was presided over by the Mayor of Tacloban. Others who spoke were Congressman (Manteo?), the former governor of ... and Dr. J. R. Hayden, former vice-governor of the Philippines."
FKCF A38

"THIS IS OUR 'V.R,'" Address by General Carlos P. Romulo. (Voice of Freedom, WVLC, Leyte, in English at 4:00 am, November 13, 1944, to the Philippines.)

(Text) "General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth Government now brings you his daily message. General Romulo:

"My fellow countrymen: There is one central thought that we Filipinos must bear in mind in connection with the present war. It is that this is our war. It is the war of the Filipino people against Japan. No amount of Japanese deceit, subterfuge and propaganda can obscure that one incontrovertible fact. Almost daily until that day when (word) our towns and cities were bombed by the Japanese. Our countrymen were killed or injured by Japanese bombs, our homes and property destroyed by the Japanese. Every province has felt the sting of Japanese invasion.

"It is important to bear these facts in mind. Fortunately, history has recorded well by whom this war was started. There can be no moral justification whatever, no excuse that can satisfy the conscience of any civilized community for the dastardly manner in which Japan attacked the Philippines.

"The issue of war guilt has been settled definitely. Impartial history can allow no question to be raised upon this issue. In so far as the conscience of the civilized world is concerned, the issue of right and wrong has been determined beyond a doubt for all time. If we Filipinos were mere spectators in this war, we would know nevertheless what side our moral judgment would incline us to take. If we were a people upon another planet, looking down on the events below, our conscience would tell us even then which nation is in the right, and which in the wrong.

"But we Filipinos are no mere spectators in this war. We are not on the sidelines watching a game, we are not spectators, and

this is not a game. This is war, and it is our war as much as it is anybody else's war. The shadow of death has fallen upon our towns and cities. Our people have been maimed and killed by the Japanese. Our peaceful earth has trembled beneath the impact of Japanese bombs. Our homes have been wrecked or burned by the Japanese. Our sacred shore has been trampled by the feet of the Japanese invaders. This is our war.

"Does it matter now that the war was not of our own choosing, that it was (word) to us by the will of the enemy? Can we say that we shall have no part in a war that has wrecked our homes, ravaged our towns, and killed our countrymen? By every nation's first duty of self-defense and self-preservation, this has been our war since the first enemy bomb was dropped in Davao at 6:30 in the morning of Monday, December 7, 1941.

"No self-respecting nation could have shirked the challenge of that treacherous attack. To have avoided that challenge or to have cowered before it, would have been to lose all pride and dignity, to have suffered a bottomless humiliation. The Filipinos are not a people accustomed to crooking the knee to any power that may purpose to invade our country and to hold us in thrall.

"In the past we have been overcome by superior forces, but we have never been out fought. Our country has also in the past been conquered. But we have never been vanquished. Every power that has ever dared to overrun our country has known the avenging anger of our arms. Through the long centuries of thralldom under Spain the hot flame of Filipino defiance was never extinguished. From the battle of Mactan to the battle of Bataan and now to the battle of Leyte, our heritage of heroism has ever led us to rise against the invader. The defiant blood of Lapulapu still courses in our veins. Pulsating not one whit less proudly in the heart of ... and in the heart of ... Antonio Luna and Gregorio del Pilar.

"Yet, this does not exhaust the reasons why we are at war today with Japan. The moral grounds are already there as well as the reasons that are inherent in our nation. What primitive instinct had planted in our heart and what civilization has taught us to distinguish between what is morally right and what is morally wrong, are sufficient to account for our actions. But our participation in this struggle is more than (this?), more than (reflects?), more than (adequate?). It is reasoned conviction, our heart is in this war and our conscience, too. But more important still, our will and our reason are involved in it as well.

"America has never fought a war more just, more necessary, more glorious than this one. A war in defense of the noblest ends of human life and civilization, decency, freedom and democracy. We simplify matters a great deal by affirming merely that we are fighting out of loyalty to America, and by adding that we are loyal to the United States because we are grateful for her magnanimous labors in the Philippines. Gratitude is in man a noble virtue, and would be justification enough for the Filipinos in fighting side by side with the American people.

"But my fellow countrymen, our reason for fighting in this war is not thus so purely sentimental; we are not merely paying with the coin of gratitude the favors that we have received from the United States. Stronger than the feeling of sentiment within us, is the compulsion of pure self-interest. That is why this war is our war as much as it is America's. This is why our (fervent?) souls, our reason and our will are absolutely and unstintedly in this war. For it is perhaps truer to say that America is fighting this war for us and for millions of other peoples like us, than to say that we are fighting this war for America's sake. (For we can?) still say simply that we are fighting for our own safety.

"This is our land which has been invaded and it is our duty to defend it. It is our liberties that have been trampled upon, and we must safeguard them against subversion. It is our right to national self-determination and independence that is at stake, and it is our inescapable obligation to defend it. The fate of democracy is in the

balance, and because democracy is dear to us, we mean to fight for its preservation. This is why the Filipino people are at war. The highest instincts of our nation, the call of our heroic blood, the dictates of our conscience, the logic of our reason, the passionate drive of our will, all, my fellow countrymen, bid us to make a stand against the common enemy, side by side with our great friend and ally, the United States.'" FKCF A75

Stripes, the Commonwealth Government was reborn to assume once again its constitutional duties and functions of the only legal government here recognized by the United Nations.

"The second significant fact about the ninth anniversary of the Commonwealth is the beautiful spectacle that today greets one's eye in Tacloban and the other liberated areas of Leyte. The American soldier has endeared himself to the Filipino heart. The Filipino is his friend and his ally with whom he must work. There has blossomed out in this island a heart-warming friendship between GI-Joe and the Filipino. He shares his rations with the native who had been deprived of everything he had by the Japanese. He visits with him and together they walk on the street like long standing friends. The Filipino, on the other hand, cannot do enough for the American soldier. Between the two there is mutual confidence and good will. Here is a picture for the whole world to see. Two peoples, of two different races, meeting together on the common ground of true friendliness. Here is social equality born spontaneously out of mutual respect.

"The third significant fact is that this is the last anniversary of the Commonwealth. By Congressional enactment, independence has been advanced prior to July 4, 1946, if the Japanese are expelled from Philippine soil before then and constitutional processes are restored. I am certain of an early victory in the Philippines. This being so, I foresee that instead of celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Commonwealth next year, we will see the inauguration of the Philippine Republic.

"My fellow-countrymen: Now it is my privilege to introduce to you as our main speaker in today's program, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Commonwealth, the President of the Philippines, His Excellency, Sergio Osmena."

(The President's speech is being issued as a separate press release today. Ed.)

"VOICE OF FREEDOM"

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of Information and Public Relations
1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. HO 1400

These broadcasts come directly from the Philippines over the "Voice of Freedom" radio (WVLC), which returned to the air when the forces of liberation landed on October 20, 1944, in Leyte. Thus ended its silence since the Japanese overwhelmed Corregidor on May 6, 1942. It was inaugurated on Corregidor on January 5, 1942, as the voice of Filipino-American resistance to the Japanese invasion.

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No. 5
***** (Wednesday) November 15, 1944 *****

ROMULO AND OSMENA SPEAK ON COMMONWEALTH DAY: Voice of Freedom (WVLC) Leyte in English, at 4:00 AM to the Philippines.

(Text) "General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, now brings you his daily message. General Romulo:

"My fellow countrymen: There are three significant facts about today's anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The first is that I am speaking to you from the Philippines. Our Commonwealth Government is no longer in exile. It is back home, firmly re-established on Philippine soil. It came back with the forces of liberation. Nine years ago, it was born under the aegis of the American flag. It went to Washington more than two years ago, where it advanced and was given the attributes of an independent government. Under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes, the Commonwealth Government was reborn to assume once again its constitutional duties and functions of the only legal government here recognized by the United Nations.

"The second significant fact about the ninth anniversary of the Commonwealth is the beautiful spectacle that today greets one's eye in Tacloban and the other liberated areas of Leyte. The American soldier has endeared himself to the Filipino heart. The Filipino is his friend and his ally with whom he must work. There has blossomed out in this island a heart-warming friendship between GI-Joe and the Filipino. He shares his rations with the native who had been deprived of everything he had by the Japanese. He visits with him and together they walk on the street like long standing friends. The Filipino, on the other hand, cannot do enough for the American soldier. Between the two there is mutual confidence and good will. Here is a picture for the whole world to see. Two peoples, of two different races, meeting together on the common ground of true friendliness. Here is social equality born spontaneously out of mutual respect.

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No. 8 (Monday) November 27, 1944

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ON LEYTE. (Delayed. Leyte in English at 4:00 a.m. Monday, November 18?, 1944, to the Philippines.)

..(text) "We present a spokesman for the Philippine Commonwealth Government: Today I shall devote my time to a discussion of the subject which I am sure will be of great interest to all of you, relief and rehabilitation. As you have been told before, studies and research on the relief and rehabilitation plans of our government were actually begun while President Osmena and his cabinet were still in Washington. Acting on the president's instructions, a staff of scientists and (word) specialized in the various aspects of agriculture, public health, nutrition and welfare, assembled and collected all data which might be of use to us in determining our needs in the different categories of relief supplies.

Among these workers were many of our own pensionados, promising young men whom we had sent to the United States to take post-graduate studies in the various universities. Their first hand knowledge and experience were among the most valuable assets our government had in America.

In their task they had the advice and active assistance of internationally known institutions, like the Rockefeller foundation, as well as United States government agencies like the department of agriculture, the public health service and others. They also had other assistance. The mere mention of Philippine relief and rehabilitation brought up spontaneous offers of aid from many sources. Americans everywhere, in all walks of life, are only too anxious to pay tribute to our loyalty and courage, to our people's stand on Bataan and Corregidor, to their continued resistance against the Japs through two and a half years of almost complete isolation from the world.

The first results of this planning (word) board on the estimated relief needs of the Philippines for food, clothing and medical supplies are as complete and up-to-date as present circumstances will permit.

The medical report alone covers hundreds of needed items, from insulin to digitalis, from hypodermic needles to complete hospitals. All this information was then placed in the hands of agencies interested in relief and rehabilitation for the Philippines.

From the very first days of our arrival, the Commonwealth Government had been busily planning for aid for civilians. At President Osmena's direction, a women's volunteer unit was organized in Tacloban for the collection and distribution of used clothing. This is now being distributed in towns where clothing needs are acutest under the direction of a cabinet member who takes care of (places) in greatest need.

These clothes were sorted, mended and remodeled by groups of civic-minded women and were distributed to the (refugees). Last week, for example, they brought a truck load of used clothes to (name) and last Wednesday, Commonwealth day, the first public

distribution took place at the maternity hospital in Tacloban. We plan to setup similar organizations in other towns and expect to receive (help) from many sources in the Philippines as well as in America.

In this connection the relief work of the U.S. Army and Navy deserves public commendation. They have organized a special unit, the Philippine Islands Civil Affairs Unit, called PICAU, for the sake of brevity. One of PicaU's functions is the administration of public relief when and where needed. Many of its officers and men are Filipinos and if I could but mention names, you would recognize among them many (medical officials) who (practiced) before the war, members of our own university faculties, and many others.

For example, of the doctors who accompanied the wounded on the hospital ship Mactan, four are now back on Philippine soil, all of them being medical officers of this PicaU unit. I have seen them at work in many places in Leyte and Samar, and I have nothing but praise for them. At Dulag I saw them distributing army rations to the needy on the beaches, and at (place) I saw them efficiently organizing the unemployed into labor groups repairing houses damaged by the recent typhoons. They work right up at the front lines before the shooting has died down, wherever there is relief work to be done. One of the units has already lost several men, and has received a number of decorations for medical (...) services.

Special groups will remain in charge of (word) areas, in any area as long as it is the means of military operations. After a while the work will be undertaken by the Commonwealth Government.

Such decentralization) of responsibilities is not as sharply marked as that may sound. Both (entities) are so interested in helping people that from the very beginning there was only closest cooperation between them. Conferences take place almost continuously between the specialists of each group and assistance is rendered by one of the other whenever requested. As far as possible PicaU is utilizing existing local or national machinery for social welfare. It does for example, include on its payroll, doctors, nurses, sanitary inspectors and other pre-war employees of the government.

This in brief is the broad outline of the renewed activities of the United States Army and Navy and the Commonwealth Government."

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No. 9

(Wednesday) November 29, 1944

PRESIDENT OSMENA DECLARES POLICY OF CONSTITUTIONAL JUSTICE AND CHRISTIAN NORMS FOR DISLOYALTY CASES. (Delayed. Leyte in English at 4:00 a.m., November 24, 1944, Friday, to the Philippines.)

(PRESIDENT OSMENA:) "Since my return to the Philippines a month ago, it has been my good fortune to meet a number of guerrilla leaders. The world will long remember the epic stand of the guerrillas. After the fall of Batan and Corregidor and the tragic defeat of the Allied armies in Asia, our people found themselves pitted against the might of Japan. Then the guerrilla movement came into being. It was the people's continued fight against the invaders. The guerrillas, almost without arms at the beginning, hungry and unclothed, gave battle to the enemy from every nook and corner of the land. For three seemingly interminable years, and despite unbelievable hardships, they carried the torch of freedom, confident that America would not fail them and that MacArthur would fulfill his pledge to return.

"Our nation is justly proud of its guerrillas and the Philippine Government shall see to it that they are properly rewarded. We have taken the initial step of incorporating all guerrillas recognized by the military command into the Philippine army with (state) army pay.

"But in our praise of the guerrilla, we should not be forgetful of the loyal civilian population that was left behind to face the ire of the invader and support the guerrillas. It was not possible for all to evade the enemy. The fate of the immense majority was to bear the manacles of enslavement. Unfortunately this has given rise to different attitudes and actions in relation to the Japanese rule, causing some misunderstandings among our people. This state of affairs has created one of the most serious problems with which our government is confronted.

"WE cannot close our eyes to the realities of the Japanese occupation. It is cruel and harsh and (every kind of) (wd) has been imposed on the Filipino people by this rule. The initial misfortune of American and Filipino armies left the majority of eighteen million Filipinos no other recourse but to submit to the despotic regime if they were to survive. Not all public officials could take to the hills to carry on the heroic struggle. Some had to remain in their posts to maintain a semblance of government, to protect the population from the oppressors to the extent possible by human ingenuity and (to comfort) the people in their misery. Had their services not been available, the Japanese would either have themselves governed directly and completely or utilized unscrupulous Filipino followers capable of any treason to their people. The result would have been calamitous and the injuries inflicted to our body politic beyond cure.

"The problem under consideration must be solved with justice and dignity. Every case should be examined impartially and decided on its own merits. Persons holding public office

during enemy occupation for the most part fall within three categories: Those prompted by desire to protect the people, those actuated by fear of enemy reprisals, and those motivated by disloyalty to our government and cause. The motives which caused the retention of the office and (wd.) in office rather than the sole fact of its occupation ought to be the criteria upon which such persons will be judged.

"Those charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whether as office holders or private citizens, with being traitors and disloyal to the government of the Philippines and the United States should be dealt with in accordance with the law. But for the common good and our national welfare, I appeal to all the citizens of the Philippines to support their government in meeting its responsibilities by lawful procedures.

"Persons in possession of information on acts of disloyalty to the Commonwealth Government or that of the United States should report it to the authorities, but under no circumstances should any person or group take the law into their hands. Ours is a constitutional government. Ours is a community educated in the (norms) of a Christian civilization. Due respect for the law, rigid adherence to those principles established in civilized countries, complete obedience to the decisions of the courts, all these involve strength of character and high moral attributes that are the possession of enlightened countries like ours. On the threshold of occupying a sovereign place in the concert of free nations, we must live up to our responsibility. We must prove our ability to maintain domestic peace and our capacity to mete out justice. Precisely when the eyes of the civilized world are focussed on our country, we cannot allow acts of personal revenge and misguided zeal to cast a reflection on our civilization and our ability to maintain an orderly government. Ours is a government by law; its splendid majesty must never be dimmed in our land.

"It is (wd or two) (courage) that the Filipino people in the face of calamity have elicited the admiration of the world. With a long tradition of peace, the Filipino nevertheless waged war bravely; he died heroically when death was demanded of him by the exigencies of warfare. Under the tyranny of the Japanese, he toiled to survive, but when the forces of redemption were compelled to rain death on his home, and destroy his property in order to dislodge the enemy, he was never heard to complain. He realized that the price of freedom is high and he was ready to pay the cost.

"Today he labors on the wharfs of Tacloban, tills the fields of Leyte, and renders war service everywhere without hesitation or regrets, with the enthusiasm of a human being who is again free to shape his destiny. As a people who have come of age, we must move forward, (just and firm) but merciful and humane, closely united, animated by the same social aspirations to happiness, bound together as a political state by the wise dispositions of our constitution and our laws. God helping me, I shall strive to this end."

CONFIDENTIAL

For the personal information of _____

ENEMY RADIO DIGEST
Prepared Daily by the Office of Special Services

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No. 35

July 12, 1943

TOJO WANTS "INDEPENDENCE" GROUNDWORK SPEEDED UP: Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in Manila visit, urged the members of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee "to complete the groundwork for the realization of the independence of the Philippines as speedily as possible, with the wholehearted collaboration of the members of the Executive Commission and the entire Filipino people," according to a Manila-dated report broadcast this morning by Tokyo (July 12--A85). Tojo "also expressed satisfaction at the way the work of the Committee is progressing."

Tojo's address was made at a conference with the Committee members, including Chairman Jose P. Laurel and Manuel A. Roxas. (This is the first time that the middle initial of the Manuel Roxas previously mentioned in connection with this Committee has been given in enemy broadcasts.) "Frank opinions on Philippine independence were freely exchanged between the Premier and the members of the Committee," says the report.

Laurel reportedly "expressed his appreciation for the growth of independence in the Philippines and assured the Premier that all the Filipino people are now firmly determined not only to reconstruct the Philippines and to regain independence of the Philippines but also to do their full share in overthrowing the Anglo-American imperialism to bring the war of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion." He allegedly said further that "when the Filipinos think of the day when the national ensign of the Philippines will be hoisted high in the sky, they cannot suppress their feeling of glad excitement."

The Tokyo broadcast continued: "Expressing his appreciation for the promise to grant the Philippines independence, Mr. Laurel said that his appreciation not only represents the heart and soul of the 18,000,000 Filipinos but also those of all the peoples of Greater East Asia who have long suffered under the shackles of the Anglo-American imperialism and who have now been liberated from them, thanks to Japan's war effort."

Tojo arrived in Manila Saturday noon in the course of an inspection tour in the Southern regions, according to Manila-dated Domei report (July 12--A34). He was reportedly welcomed by Lt. Gen. Shigenori Kuroda, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines; Shozo Murata, adviser to the Nippon Military Administration, members of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee and members of the Executive Commission.

Tojo left Manila the next day, arriving in Tokyo today. His 13-day inspection tour included visits to French Indo-China, China, Thailand, Shonan, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

NEW "PACIFICATION" BUREAU CREATED: A new Bureau of Information and Public Security has been created "in order to give firm and effective cooperation to the peace and pacification activities of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines and to promote the establishment of peace and order," according to a Manila broadcast (July 10--A224). Executive Chairman Jorge B. Vargas, "with the approval of the supreme commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces," promulgated Executive Order No. 173, creating the new bureau which will be under the Commissioner of the Interior.

This bureau will have jurisdiction over all provinces and cities. Its functions will be "to circulate proper and correct information and to develop a more intelligent and enlightened public opinion about the new order, with a view toward achieving the quick reestablishment of peace and order all over the Philippines; to study and exploit ways and means which will be useful in promoting the activities of the Central Pacification Committee, with particular reference to the urgent need for immediately reestablishing complete peace and order; to obtain and submit such reports from the public as the Commissioner of the Interior may order from time to time, as circumstances may require, and to discharge various other duties pertaining to investigation and information on pacification and public security."

THIRD GROUP OF "RELEASED WAR PRISONERS" GOES INTO TRAINING: The third group of "released Filipino war prisoners, formerly officers and men of the USAFFE," were inducted into a training camp "with an appropriate ceremony" in the presence of Military Administration representatives and other officials, says a Manila-dated Domei report broadcast by Tokyo (July 11--A99).

A Military Administration official, in a speech, acknowledged their realization of Japan's true intentions as well as their spirit of cooperation with the Philippine Executive Commission since their release last year." He also "congratulated the trainees who are about to render service toward construction of the new Philippines" and "declared that with the Philippines about to gain independence this year, the role of the trainees is vitally related to that historic event."

About 80 released war prisoners, war widows and orphans working in the YMCA Foodstuff Shop were scheduled to receive this first quarterly bonus at a ceremony at the corner of San Luis and General Luna Streets, according to a Manila broadcast (July 11--A110). The Foodstuff Shop, started last April, "now produces an average of 500 food products a day," with the turnout "expected to increase as the workers become more proficient." Basic wage of the workers is 70 centavos, "although some earn as much as two pesos and 50 centavos." The products are made from local materials and distributed through the Federation Retailers of Manila."

NEWS BRIEFS: A cotton factory is planned for Capas, Tarlac, according to Capas-dated report broadcast by Manila (July 9--A379). The Kaisha Ltd. will do the construction of the factory, which "will employ hundreds of workers." Kaisha already employs "thousands of laborers and agricultural inspector ... in various cotton plantations ... in Bamban, Capas and Concepcion."

A Manila broadcast (July 10--A54) announced that the "campaign against gambling is being stepped up." Continued the report: "The continued operation of gambling houses especially those in the most populous regions of Manila has brought forth an order from the Metropolitan Constabulary initiating a campaign.... The gambling houses ... have been operating openly even during the day."

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No. 72

August 25, 1943

TALIBA ATTACKS PRESIDENT QUEZON'S BIRTHDAY SPEECH: "Commenting on Manuel Quezon's 65th birthday anniversary speech delivered in Washington, Taliba, leading vernacular, editorially declared, 'There is no room in the independent New Philippines for Quezon, who is a mere puppet of American propaganda and so-called American friends,' says a Manila-dated Domei report in English to the American zone broadcast by Tokyo (Aug. 24--A00). "The paper added: 'For the first time in its long history, the Philippines will win real independence within a few months, completely freed from the fetters of American domination and commercial exploitation and today stands on the threshold of a glorious future as an independent nation.'

"It said there is only one thing left for Quezon to do, and it is to spend the remaining years in ease and comfort. It said: 'Quezon should realize by now that, thanks to the benevolence of Nippon, the New Philippines is well on the way to being completely restored to the Filipinos and that the Philippines has come into its own as an integral part of the Orient and no longer belongs to the Western Hemisphere or Don Manuel Quezon.'

"It pointed out that Quezon and other Philippine refugees would do well to cease trying to interfere with Philippine affairs. The paper said: 'They should bear in mind they run the risk of being denationalized and held guilty of high treason if they become parties to any intrigue to cede the Philippines to the Anglo-Americans, who are enemies of Nipponese and all peoples in East Asia. Nothing could be more dishonorable than for a person who was born a Filipino to die without a country.' It concluded, 'We would hate to see Quezon the 20th century edition of the Flying Dutchman.'

A Manila broadcast in English to the Philippines and South Seas (Aug. 24--A348) says:

"Mr. Manuel L. Quezon seems to be resigned to playing the puppet of American propagandists wherefore he delivered a most suitable speech on the night of his 65th birthday anniversary August 19 last. Mr. Quezon, who voluntarily abandoned his responsibility as the supreme leader of the Philippines, chose to live in the United States, addressing 18,000,000 Filipinos at a time when they were in (words apparently missing). He pathetically explained that he had decided to leave the Philippines at that time with the expectation of coming back after retaking the country with the aid of the Allied Forces.

"Quoting the message of President Roosevelt on the occasion of his, Manuel Quezon's, birthday, Mr. Quezon expressed the great wish that the United States may soon retake the Philippines ... for Mr. Quezon. Now the Philippines, for the first

time in her history, is going to attain real independence with the aid of Nippon. She will make the Philippines forever free of the troubles of American domination and is now on the threshold of a glorious future as an independent nation under the New Order of the GEA Coprosperity Sphere.

"There is no room in an independent Philippines for Mr. Quezon and his American friends. There is only one thing left for Mr. Quezon to do and that is... remain in New York in peace and comfort. After all, he is reputed to have millions of dollars deposited in the Bank of ... and in the International Bank of New York.

"He should realize by now that, thanks to the benevolence of Japan, the New Philippines is well under way to being completely ... for the Filipinos, that it has come into its own as an integral part of the Orient and no longer belongs to the Western Hemisphere or to (words missing).

"Mr. Quezon and other Filipino refugees are curious (?) to see how to interfere with Philippine affairs. They should bear in mind that they run the risk of being ... Didn't they become a party to enemy plans to cede the Philippines to the Anglo-Americans who are the enemy, not only of Japan, but of all the peoples of East Asia? Nothing could be more dishonorable than for a person who was born a Filipino to die without this honor. We would hate to see Mr. Quezon become a 20th century edition of the Flying Dutchman."

(The commentator on the second broadcast was not identified, but the text is similar in many respects to the editorial attributed to Taliba in the first broadcast. The Manila comments indicate that President Quezon's speech was widely heard in the Philippines. In any event, the comments appear to have helped to publicize it.)

VARGAS BUSY ON BIRTHDAY: "Shouldering the great task of preparing the Philippines for independence within this year, Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission ... observed his 53rd birthday hard at work in his office in the Malacanan Palace," says a Manila-dated Domei report broadcast by Tokyo (Aug. 24--A362). "In the early morning Chairman Vargas' family celebrated mass at the Malacanan Chapel, followed by a simple breakfast. Simplicity marked the observance by the Filipino leader, who has piloted the country to the position of receiving the honor of independence within the current year.

"Following breakfast, Vargas immediately plunged into a busy office routine at 9:15. Members of the staff paid respects in a brief ceremony (and) presented Vargas with a painting by Fernando Amorsolo depicting the Chairman's historic meeting at the Manila Hotel with Premier Tojo on the latter's first visit to the Philippines in May.... Noon found the Chairman smilingly greeting well-wishers, who arrived in a steady stream. The modest and unassuming Chairman smiled happily and said: 'Indeed this is the happiest birthday of my life. Ever since I can remember I've wanted to see the Philippines free and independent. This year, after 53 years, I am at last going to see my country free.'

During the day Vargas stressed "the importance of Japanese ... as the common language of East Asia," according to a Manila-dated Domei report broadcast by Tokyo (Aug. 24--A219). He spoke before the Normal Institute for Japanese Language Teachers.

"Complete mutual understanding should aid in the political and economic cooperation of all Oriental nations and that understanding can only be attained through a common language," Vargas is quoted further as saying: "The Japanese language as the language of the leader nation in GEA is destined to be

the principal medium of communication among the different countries in the Sphere."

On the same occasion the Director General of the Japanese Military Administration told the students: "You have been chosen as pioneers to give new orientation to education in the Philippines. I request that you vigorously proceed to accomplish the renovation of the Philippines as befitting a free and independent nation."

The same day Chairman Vargas named Vicente Madrigal, of the Council of State and the PCPI, as chairman of the Philippine Red Cross, succeeding Alejandro Roces, Sr., who recently died, according to a Manila-dated line report broadcast by Tokyo (Aug. 25--A21). He also appointed Pedro Campos, president of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, treasurer of the Red Cross, succeeding Madrigal, and six new board members of the Red Cross, including Nicanor Jacinto, Antonio G. Sison, Arsenio Luz and Toribio Teodoro.

TOKYO COMMENTATOR ATTACKS "ROOSEVELT WAR": Frances Hopkins, Tokyo commentator in English, as broadcast by Tokyo (Aug. 21--A2), says:

"Could the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia have failed to understand how riddled with false and equivocal statements was the lecture there nine years ago by Prof. Rodney Clark on American affairs in the East? Filipino General Aguinaldo helped the Americans to their victory in Manila before their victory in Manila. (Then she quotes Aguinaldo's recent version of the capture of Manila.) No wonder the Filipinos, including Aguinaldo, now are welcoming the Japanese, who people of their word and are to give them their independence."

"True Americans, how long are you willing to stay blind and dazed to this thoroughly wicked Roosevelt war and try to obstruct the honorable new order in the East? True Americans, when will you see Roosevelt's wild (?) of a New Deal to the blessedness and honor of a fair deal, domestic and international?"

UCHIGASKI SATISFIED WITH INSPECTION: "During the course of their trip to comfort officers and men in the South, Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, vice-speaker, and his party of other members of the House of Representatives are inspecting various phases of the Philippine Military Administration," says a Manila-dated line report broadcast by Tokyo (Aug. 21--A13). Vice Speaker Uchigasaki, in press interview at the Manila Hotel, declared:

"I am sincerely grateful to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces who are serving in the maintenance of peace and order and in construction under the intense, sweltering sun. The construction of the Southern regions is steadily progressing by reason of the blood and sweat of the officers and men. An absolutely invincible foundation has been built now.... The fact that construction in various areas has progressed to the stage where it can be carried on by the strength of the respective areas themselves was truly reassuring."

NEWS BRIEF: Two hundred more youths have enrolled in the elementary course of the Manila branch of the Office of Filipino Affairs of the Japanese Military Administration, according to a Manila broadcast (Aug. 24--A99). Age limits for from 16 to 25 years.

MANILA BROADCAST

By

HON. HARRY B. HAWES

At Request of

Mr. Alan Murray

Office of War Information

Washington, D.C.

July 9, 1943

Friends in the Philippines:

It would be a pleasure to call many friends by name on this broadcast. I send you all greetings.

The stealthy, unprincipled attack on Pearl Harbor and Clark Field shocked the American Nation, but with the shock came unity, determination. As President Roosevelt said: "As our power and resources are fully mobilized we shall carry the attack against the enemy. We shall hit him, and hit him again, wherever and whenever we can reach him."

Then came Bataan and Corregidor. We were not surprised at the final result. Your heroic defense brought tears and applause. The great democratic experiment had not failed; Filipinos and Americans gave their all in defense of Democracy, which was going through a supreme test of blood and fire.

When the Japanese occupied your islands, they did their best to keep you from knowing the truth about the war.

They have tried to prevent your hearing the Worldwide story of Hitler on the run; of Mussolini preparing his nation for defeat; of China continuing to repulse the Japs; of the great victories in Africa with the surrender of German and Italian armies there; of the opening of the Mediterranean, preparing the way for a safe passage for American warships and planes through the Suez Canal to the Far East.

As each day's stories of added victories came through, smiles were upon the faces of our people.

But when over the Japanese radio we heard that Japan was offering independence to the Philippines, that for the first time brought a laugh. The whole Nation laughed.

It is not the first time since the war began that the Japs have produced comedy not to be exceeded by Hollywood at its best.

When the pickpocket is found with the stolen purse in his possession and on the way to jail offers to return it to its owner as a present, we have a perfect picture of Japan's offer of independence. As we say in America, "That would make a horse laugh".

When Premier Tojo promised independence for the Filipinos knowing that this promise was made by the American people ten years ago and is to be fulfilled in the brief period of two years it might have induced Hitler to promise freedom and the restoration of Democracy to France, to Belgium or to Holland. It might have induced Mussolini, the back-stabber, to promise freedom to Africa or Greece.

But the answer came quickly; it was loud; it was emphatic; it was conclusive.

It came from Russia. It came from England. It came from the United States. It came from China. It contained just two words: "Unconditional surrender!" That was the answer to Japan. She must know she will not be able to give anything to any one because she will have nothing to give.

President Quezon, Vice President Osmeña, Commissioner Elizalde, and Cabinet have laid the foundation for repayment by the Japanese for damages done to your lives, your buildings

and your crops. Assisted by his Cabinet, President Quezon is making a detailed itemization of damages you have suffered to be supplemented later by your own evidence.

As to your independence: It is fixed. It is certain. It is sure. Your independence will be complete.

In every hotel, railroad station and club in America you will find a beautiful colored poster placed there by President Quezon. It portrays a Filipino with his head bandaged in bloody cloth, with fighting face, with his right arm thrown back and in his hand a bomb which he is about to hurl at the Japanese; it tells the story of the Fighting Filipino. It is an artist's portrayal of the Filipino sector, battling for "Unconditional surrender!"

The Japanese may offer independence to the Koreans because independence is on the way. They may offer independence to the Chinese in Manchukuo and other sections.

When they offer independence to any Nation they are trying, as we say in America, to "sell a gold brick."

You are having a terrible time now, but you will have good times then. You will have a clear conscience because you have a brave heart. You will have nothing to be ashamed of, everything to be proud of.

Your Government in Exile is making diplomatic advances in many directions essential not only for independence in '46, but rehabilitation when it comes.

Not alone are our men fighting, dying and spending their money for you, but our women have put on uniforms. They are on the march on the land, they are in the air, and on the sea.

The first women the United States sent to your country were school teachers. They brought with them school textbooks and bibles. When our uniformed women arrive on their next visit they will bring a military atmosphere. They will come with bandages to tie up your wounds. They will come with a bright smile and songs which will gladden your hearts.

You may be guessing, the Japs are not. Their informed leaders know they can not win. In recent months they have lost every fight from Alaska to Australia. Each week brings new enemies for them.

Russia is driving out the German armies and has not lost a single battle. I believe that Germany would make peace with Russia today if she could. But Russia's reply, like the rest of the world's is: "Unconditional surrender!"

Three nations stand alone with all the world against them. America has always had the men, but now she has the food, the ships, the guns, and the determination.

The day will come when General MacArthur, President Quezon, and Vice President Osmena, with our Army, ships and war planes, will visit Manila--a returning vanguard of Democracy, freedom and happiness. Each of the powerful blows being struck by the United Nations throughout the world is a definite and direct step toward ousting the enemy from the Philippines.

In the meantime, Mabuhay!

MANILA BROADCAST

By

HON. HARRY B. HAWES

At Request of

Mr. Alan Murray

Office of War Information

Washington, D.C.

July 23, 1943

Friends in the Philippines:

I am grateful for this opportunity to send my voice across the ocean to you, whom for many years I have treasured as true friends. Your welfare, and above all, your independence, have been one of the chief objects of my life. There is nothing of which I am more proud than the opportunity which has been given to me to participate actively in the movement for Philippine independence, in the actual planning of the procedures involved, and in the negotiations by which these plans have become realities.

Independence is not a gift which can be bestowed by one people upon another. Whatever contributions may have been made by the United States to the attainment of that status by the Philippines, it was your own inner urge for liberty, your own deathless determination to be free, your own unending resistance to tyranny and subjugation, that brought you along the road to freedom which in other years had been traveled by the American people and other liberty loving peoples who established democracies in various parts of the world.

Today, although your islands are overrun with your would-be conquerors, the Japanese, your march toward the independence already arranged for has not been impeded. Indeed, it has been hastened. In his message to you last February, President Quezon said:

"Our independence is already a reality, since the president of the United States, by his several acts enumerated above, has given recognition to the Philippines as possessed of the attributes of full nationhood. The only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic. This cannot happen until our country is liberated from the invader -- until you, my fellow citizens, can exercise your full right to elect the officials of the Government of the Republic."

I do not know at what precise moment the Japanese war lords, after occupying the Philippines, began to realize that not all their brutality and repressive measures could stifle your urge for freedom. At the outset they made contradictory statements on the subject, sometimes vague phrases about an unnamed time in the future when you might be permitted to be independent under their sovereignty, at other times descriptions of a new colonial status that was to be explained later.

As time passed, however, even they began to see that it was useless to call on you for any kind of cooperation without going through the form of pretending to plan for independence. When this happened, they began the appointment of committees, councils, and other trappings, which are currently employed in attempting to deceive you.

It is impossible for an enslaved people to extend freedom to another people. Yet this is the remarkable feat which the Japanese claim to be about to perform. The Japanese people them-

lives are not free, but live under the subjugation of their lords. The people of Japan in actuality make up a colony like any other colony of an empire except that they live in the nation itself. Their rulers are the military caste. The people themselves have no tradition of liberty. The Christian and Buddhist concept of human brotherhood is a complete mystery to them. It is clear that such a nation is not capable of extending independence to another nation.

In my work of drafting various proposals for Philippine independence over the last decade, including the final Philippine Independence Act which is now in force, I studied continuously and intensively the legal aspects of the subject of independence. Even with the slightest knowledge of the subject, it is clear that any Japanese promise can have no validity.

The fundamental attribute of any democratic nation is that of national sovereignty residing in the people of the nation. A government is the instrument of the people in carrying out their wishes.

The sovereignty, to be valid, must be complete. No group within a nation can assume sovereignty over the rest of the nation. Also, no group or nation outside the national boundaries can assume sovereignty.

The hypothetical independence spoken of by the Japanese, therefore, if it ever were to become a reality, would call for two actions by the Japanese. Both of these actions are impossible

for them to take, without destroying their whole aim.

The first action is that of withdrawing their forces, their officials, and their representatives completely from the Philippines. Unless this is done, your independence is impossible. Can you imagine the Japanese voluntarily doing this? I can say to you that it is indeed true that they will withdraw from the Philippines, but they will do it only under the compulsion that will be brought upon them in the coming days of their unconditional surrender.

The second action called for by your independence would be a condition in which Tokyo withdrew all authority over your islands, demanding no tribute from you, extorting no money and property. This again is unthinkable as a voluntary action on the part of the Japanese.

It is unnecessary to go into the legal aspects of this pretended offer of independence. The first moment it is examined, it reveals itself as a bluff, a pretense.

But there is another aspect to this offer. I have said that even the Japanese realized they must try to fool you by attempting to enlist to their advantage your urge for freedom. This was the only way that they could hope to soften a little the bitterness which you feel toward the people who have despoiled your country. There was still another factor involved. This was the fact that conditions in the Pacific war have undergone a fundamental change. Japan is now on the defensive, in all the areas of the Pacific.

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The offensive has been taken by the United Nations.

Japan is desperately trying to hold the territories which she has occupied. To do so, it is vital for her to keep the people in those territories from knowing how conditions have changed. That is why you are not allowed to hear the truth, and that is why feverish efforts are made to lull you into a feeling that your status will be made better under Japan at some day in the future.

So I say to you, my friends of the Philippines, that you should treat such tactics on the part of Japan with the contempt they deserve. The truth is that your independence is on the way, and also that your release from the Japanese clutch on your throats is also on the way. My heart goes out to you in these days and months of your tribulation. Your reward will come as surely as the tide flows in.

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The United States Office of War Information
presents

THE PHILIPPINE HOUR

August 2, 1944

Spot 1

MUSIC: STAR SPANGLED BANNER (FULL CHORUS)

HIESTAND: This is the United States of America, calling the
people of the Philippines.....

MUSIC: PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM

MC INTYRE: This is the Philippine Hour. Tonight we record
with sadness and respect, the passing of the
greatest Filipino of this century. Manuel L.
Quezon, President of the Philippines, has been
added to the roster of Filipino heroes who died in
the service of their people. He now belongs to
history's pages. We dedicate our broadcast to
Manuel Quezon's memory.....and to the inspiration
he has created for his country's future.

MUSIC: PHILIPPINES MY PHILIPPINES

HIESTAND:

Manuel Luis Quezon, President of the Philippines, died yesterday at Saranac Lake, New York, after a long illness. He would have been 66 years old on August 19th. At his deathbed were Mrs. Quezon and their three children.

Upon the death of President Quezon, his old friend and collaborator, Vice President Sergio Osmena, succeeded to the Presidency of the Philippines. This succession is in accordance with the law enacted by Congress last year and also with the will of the Filipino people expressed in the last popular election in the Philippines which was held in 1941.

Manuel Quezon was born in Baler, Tayabas, 1878, the son of Lucio Quezon, of Manila, and Maria Delores Molina, of Baler. He attended the parish school in Baler, and later San Juan de Letran College in Manila, where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree with high honors. Then he took up law at the University of Santo Tomas, where he was a classmate and roommate of Sergio Osmena.

Before he could finish his law course, the Filipino revolution against Spain broke out and Mr. Quezon joined the revolutionary army under General Mascardo. He remained through the war against Spain and the subsequent war against the United States, serving on Bataan, where 40 years later Filipino soldiers, with their American comrades, fought against the Japanese invaders.

After taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, he resumed his law course at Santo Tomas. Following graduation, he returned to Tayabas, where he developed a lucrative law practice, became interested in politics and won many friends among the American administrators of the province. Soon he was appointed provincial fiscal in Mindoro, and six months later provincial fiscal in his own province.

HIESTAND:

From then on Mr. Quezon rose rapidly on the Filipino political scene. He became provincial governor of Tatabas, and his administration was highly commended by the American authorities.

In 1907 he was elected a delegate to the first Philippine Assembly. His friend, Mr. Asmena, became the speaker of this national legislature, and Mr. Quezon was majority floor leader. In 1909 he was sent to Washington as Philippine Resident Commissioner.

In Congress he became the voice of the Filipino aspiration for an independent nationhood. He not only campaigned for Philippine independence in Congress but took the fight to the American people. His labor resulted in a new organic act for the Philippines, known as the Jones Law, whereby the Filipino people obtained almost complete local autonomy.

In 1916 Mr. Quezon returned to Manila, where he was hailed as the new leader of the Filipino people. He was subsequently elected president of the newly-created Philippine Senate. He remained in that position until in 1935 he was elected President of the Philippines under the Philippine Independence Act of 1934, known as the Tydings-McDuffie Law. In 1941 he was re-elected President of the Philippines and took his oath of office in the island fortress of Corregidor. On President Roosevelt's invitation he went to the United States in 1942 and set up the Philippine government there.

From 1922 until his death President Quezon was the unquestioned leader of the Filipino people. He won every election in which he was a candidate.

FIESTAND:

As President of the Philippine Senate and as President of the Philippines, he was beset by constant illness and took part in many political battles. In the United States the strain of the Philippine campaign, added to his earlier illnesses, began to tell and finally, yesterday, August 1st, death came to him at Saranac Lake, New York

MUSIC:

PHILIPPINES MY PHILIPPINES

AYE:

To voice an appreciation of the personal qualities of Manuel Quezon, the Philippine Hour brings a tribute from one of his countrymen, a newspaperman who knew the president well, James G. Wingo.

Mr. Wingo:

WINGO:

Good evening.....

The star that rose in the Pacific coast town of Baler sixty-six years ago and had shone on the Philippine national firmament for three generations of the most eventful decades of Filipino life burned out yesterday. Manuel Luis Quezon is dead. But the light of his star will continue to illumine his people for countless years to come.

For the influence of men such as he does not end with their death. Jose Rizal was one of these men. The spirit of Rizal has not ceased to guide the Filipino people in their march toward freedom and independence. He has remained an inspiration to his people.

Manuel Quezon now takes his place among Rizal and the other truly Filipino heroes. No more apt title has been given President Quezon than that of Father of his country. No man has done more to unify his people and to prepare them for their destiny as an independent nation. No man has accomplished more for the attainment of a true and lasting Philippine Independence.

But even these facts, I know, will not comfort you. The death of President Quezon at any time would have been a blow to the nation, His death, coming as it did at this time, makes the blow more poignant. You know that he will not awaken to see the great day for which he had devoted his life, his last measure of energy. As many other world heroes before him, death has denied him the supreme fruit of his labors and deeds.

Same for this poignant fact, every Filipino can take consolation that Manuel Quezon has lived a long and fruitful life in the service of his country. He was born early enough to dutifully take his post in the revolutionary army against Spanish tyranny, thus doing his part to pave the way for the realization of the dream of his boyhood hero, Jose Rizal. With the same purpose in his mind -- the establishment of an independent Philippine republic -- he fought the American forces until he had been convinced that the American objective in the occupation of the Philippines was to prepare the Filipinos for self-government. He took the oath of allegiance to the American flag; he kept that oath until his death.

Endowed with a brilliant mind and a magnetic personality, he steadily rose in political prestige and in the affection of his people. In turn he used the power and influence he had gained in the promotion of the welfare of the Filipino people and toward the realization of their national independence. He became so well known throughout the world for his accomplishments as a nationalist leader that his qualities and achievements as a public servant have been overshadowed. But the Filipinos so greatly appreciated what he had accomplished for the promotion of the health, education and prosperity of his people that in 1935 they elected him their first President. And before the Japanese invasion, from north of Aparri to south of Zamboanga, one could see the living monuments of his progressive and successful administration.

In 1941 he felt that he needed a rest from public office, but upon the insistent demand of the people, he consented to continue to serve, although he knew he was very sick.

He made this decision in the face of strong objections from his family. With his great friend and faithful collaborator again as his running mate, President Quezon was reelected. His second inauguration was punctuated with bombs and shells. He had left Japanese-sieged Manila for Corregidor.

When the fall of the Philippines appeared inevitable, he left the country for the United States to maintain the continuity of his government. To leave, or not to leave the Philippines, was, according to him, the hardest decision he had ever made in his life. Later events proved that the dynamic leader of the Filipino made the right decision.

For in America he was hailed as the gallant leader of a gallant people. He became the shining symbol of Filipino resistance against Japanese aggression. His leadership was regarded by the United States government so essential to the prosecution of the war against Japan that Congress enacted a resolution permitting his continuance in office beyond the term specified by the Philippine constitution.

In America, despite his worsening health, he also succeeded in completing his work for the foundation of an independent Philippine republic. In June, 1942, just a few weeks after his arrival in Washington, President Quezon, on behalf of the people of the Philippines, signed his name to the United Nations agreement. Thus his country became a full-fledged member of the United Nations, which are now victorious on all war fronts.

Mainly through his efforts, Congress last June made it more definite than ever that American policy is to establish an independent Philippine

INGO:

republic upon the expulsion of the Japanese from the Philippines. Mainly through President Quezon's effort also, Congress created the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, which is calculated to place the Philippines on a sound economic basis, in order that the independence to be granted the Philippines will be true and lasting.

President Quezon died as he would have wished, with his boots on as the national leader and the commander-in-chief of his fighting people. But his work was done. He himself had told you that he could see the dawn of victory. And I am sure that his last thoughts were of you, his loyal people, and your liberation.

Just before I came to Australia, President Quezon called for me and I went to see him in Miami Beach, Florida, where he was recuperating for the winter. I never saw a man who was so determined to live to see his dream come true. When I started to take my leave, I said to him, "Mr. President, this is goodbye." He snapped back, "Goodbye, hell, I'll see you in Manila."

Providence has willed that we will not see the great man in Manila. But we know that his spirit will be there, as it will be so long as there is a Filipino nation. No man has left a stronger imprint of his will, determination and personality upon the Philippines than Manuel Quezon. As he fought to the last measure of devotion for the freedom of his country, so you, all of you who believed in the ideals and principles which he upheld will also fight on. Filipino leadership has fallen upon another great Filipino, Sergio

Osmena. Under him, the Filipino people will carry on to complete realization the free, happy and prosperous Philippines for which Jose Rizal and Manuel Quezon have lived and died

INTERLUDE

MUSIC:

KLEIMAN: The death of President Quezon has profoundly affected the leading American and Filipino statesmen. President Roosevelt declared:

"President Quezon died without seeing the cause of Philippine Independence fully realized. His death came at a time when the nation he loved and for whose welfare he labored for many years is in the hands of the Japanese invader. He died, however, in full confidence that eighteen million Filipinos of his homeland will be freed from foreign domination and that, ~~xx~~ with the pledged assistance of the United States, they will become a self-governing people.

"We shall always remember President Quezon with admiration and affection. He will be remembered by his people with the respect and veneration that we have for the name of George Washington."

General MacArthur said: "President Quezon's death will be a great shock to the people of the Philippines who so keenly anticipated his return to Manila. He was the very apotheosis of the aspirations of the Filipinos for the higher things of life. A great liberal, his fame and glory will increase as his policies gradually approach fruition. I mourn him."

HOSTAND: Dr. Joseph R. Hayden is with us in the studio tonight. Dr. Hayden, as many of our listeners know, was Vice-Governor General, and at one time acting Governor-General of the Philippines. He has memories of a long and deep friendship with President Quezon, and speaks of this remembrance: Dr. Hayden:

HAYDEN: NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES! This statement, made upon the death of Abraham Lincoln is equally true of Manuel L. Quezon. Like Lincoln's, Quezon's name will be immortal among men of every race and every clime who love liberty and are willing to die for it. There are many reasons why Quezon will hold a permanent place in the history of the Philippines and of the world. They may be summed up by the statement that in our times no man has been a wiser statesman, a more courageous and successful national leader, a purer patriot.

America will never forget that when the terrible moment of decision came Quezon threw in the lot of his country with the United States and its allies in their struggle to prevent liberty and democracy from perishing from the face of the earth. As early as January, 1941, Quezon had officially assured America, "on behalf of the Commonwealth that the entire Philippines - its manpower and material resources - were at the disposal of the United States in the present emergency." When the fateful hour struck Quezon stood fast and to the last full measure of blood and suffering the Filipino people have made good the pledge of loyalty which he uttered on their behalf.

In that same momentous address to the Philippine Assembly, Quezon said, "Trusting in divine Providence, we must move forward firmly and courageously to achieve our long-cherished ideal - the establishment of the Philippine Republic - and to secure for our people

HAYDEN:

prosperity, happiness and freedom under the shelter of peace and democracy."

In the United States, although his doctors told him that he did so at the risk of his life, the President strove ceaselessly for those great national goals. Recently congressional and Presidential actions marked the success which crowned his efforts.

The Filipinos~~sw~~ will never be swerved from the course in which he led them and which they have sanctified with their blood. And America will never forget their loyalty and that of their great leader. To the end he kept the faith with his own beloved people and with America.

As truly as any soldier who died on Bataan, Quezon gave his life for his country.

LEMAN:

President Quezon's death has profoundly effected the leading American and Filipino statesmen. Vice-President Osmena, who automatically becomes President of the Philippines, said: (Quote) "It is with a deep sense of sorrow and personal loss that I must give the sad news of the passing away of President Quezon of the Philippines. He died at Saranac Lake, New York, this morning with Mr. Quezon and his three children at his bedside.

"President Quezon's death is a great loss to the freedom-loving world. No champion of liberty fought for such a noble cause with more determination and against greater odds. His whole life was dedicated to the achievement of his people's freedom and it is one of the sad paradoxes of fate that with the forces of victory fast approaching the Philippines he should pass away now and be deprived of seeing the culmination of his labors - the freedom of his people.

"To the Filipinos, President Quezon's demise is a severe blow. No man has recieved more tokens of a people's love and confidence than did Manuel Quezon at the hands of the Filipino people. His death will be taken in the Philippines as another terrible ordeal visited upon a nation already so sorely tried by brutal invasion, and only the Filipino courage and fortitude can blunt the poignant sorrow of so irreparable a loss.

"Manuel Quezon was my dear beloved friend. Our friendship has stood the test of all political differences and has remained whole and unimpaired. My attachment to him was rooted in that genuine friendship that has mellowed with the years into a real and abiding affection. He has gone to his reward as a valiant leader who will live forever in the hearts of his people.

KLEIMAN:

"His memory will help me to face the tasks that lie ahead with the same patriotism with which he led us in our fight for freedom, and with the same devotion to the masses of our people which has characterized his administration as President of the Philippines and has been his form of conduct in all his public life." (unquote)

Senator Tydings of Maryland, author of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Law, and a long-time advocate of Philippine independence, who is now Chairman of the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission, said: (Quote) "The Filipino people have lost a great leader. I have lost a wise and understanding friend. Those of us who hold the future welfare of the Filipino people at heart take renewed courage from the life of Manuel Quezon. In his name we dedicate ourselves to the liberation of his homeland and the the establishment of a free and independent Philippine nation. In death, as in life, the inspiration of this great-souled Filipino patriot will march with us on the road to victory." (UNquote)

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and former High Commissioner to the Philippines, said: (Quote) "President Quezon's death is a great loss to the Allied cause and to his own people of whom he was the unquestioned leader. He gave his life for those things in which he believed. Those of us who know him have a deep sense of personal bereavement and feel that his place cannot be filled. He was one of the most colorful figures on the international scene and played a most important part. He will go down in history as one of the Philippines immortals." (Unquote)

MUSIC:

Spot No.6
Page 1.

SANCTUS - GOUNOD 'MISSE SOLONELLE'

WATKINS:

The Philippine Hour presents next the news of the day. Here are the latest dispatches dealing with Allied progress in the Pacific:

McINTYRE:

Today's communique from General MacArthur's headquarters reports a continued expansion of our position on the Vogelkop peninsula in Western New Guinea. Following Sunday's landings in the Sansapor area our forces have fanned out, and we now control ten miles of the coast line, including the village of Sansapor itself. Only eight Japanese patrols have been encountered. Air patrols swept coastal sectors in Geelvink Bay and strafed a village in the Mapia Islands, 115 miles north of Manokwari.

HIESTAND:

Further down the coast - in the Aitape-Wewak sector - our ground forces have crossed the lower Drinimour River on a two-and-a-half mile front, and are driving eastward through the jungle. The communique also reports an engagement Friday night between Japanese and American forces in the Afua sector, with an additional 409 counted enemy dead, bringing the total to 3,268. Our air units dropped thirty-five tons of explosives on rear areas, bombing troop concentrations and supply lines as far east as the Sepik river.

McINTYRE:

American and New Zealand heavy bombers fanned out in a wide arc to bomb airfields and coastal shipping all the way from the Talaud Islands, less than 200 miles south of Davao, to Flores in the Netherlands Indies. Fires at Maomere airdrome were visible forty miles away. Our planes sank a five-thousand-ton transport off Amboina, a freighter and two coastal vessels off Halmahera and another coastal vessel in the Talaud Islands.

HIESTAND:

Today's Pacific Fleet communique from Pearl Harbor announces that all organized Japanese resistance on Tinian Island has ceased. The Second and Fourth Marine divisions are continuing to clean out isolated pockets of Japanese trapped along the beaches and cliffs at the southern end of the island.

McINTYRE:

On Guam marines and army troops have occupied four more towns, driving forward as much as three miles in some sectors. Carrier aircraft from the task force operating with the land units are helping wipe out Japanese concentrations with bombs and rocket fire. Mopping-up operations have been completed on the Orote peninsula.

HIESTAND:

In the Burma theater it appears that the Japanese 33rd Division, will be trapped between two pursuing Allied forces. Meanwhile, troops operating against the supply line of the Japanese retreating down the Tiddim road, have struck far in the enemy rear and threaten to cut their main escape route.

McINTYRE:

Today's communique from the Chungking high command reports that the Chinese, ringing the outer defenses of Hengyang, have halted the Japanese advance. Chinese driving east and west of the Canton-Hankow railroad have made some gains, while Japanese attacks toward Tayakou have been repulsed. Along both sides of the rail link from Changsha to Leiyang fighting rages unabated but without decisive results.

MUSIC:

Symphonic Theme

WATKINS:

You are listening to the Philippine Hour,
an American broadcast from Australia, the
headquarters of General MacArthur. Continuing
with our press reports, here are today's
bulletins from European and American sources:

(Insert Spot 8 - European News - Hiestand & McIntyre)

HIESTAND:

Moscow dispatches report the capture yesterday of Kaunas, capital of Lithuania. With the fall of Kaunas, many more men and armored units will be released to swell the big Russian Army which is already threatening to sweep over the East Prussian frontier up to the Baltic.

McINTYRE:

On the central Polish front, the Battle for Warsaw has begun. In a communique issued late yesterday, Moscow announced that Russian and Polish troops, covered by hundreds of aircraft, launched an attack on Praga, Praga, is Warsaw's chief industrial suburb and is situated on the eastern side of the Vistula River. Russian troops fighting in Praga can hear the sound of explosions across the river as German demolition squads put the battered Polish capital through its final agony. Russian aviators report that the Nazis are blowing up and burning Warsaw's buildings.

HIESTAND:

According to a report received by the Polish Government in London, all German officials and their families have left Warsaw, with only the Gestapo and the military remaining. The rumble of Russian guns is said to be heard all over the city. Isolated air battles are being watched by thousands of Polish people in the streets. The German News Agency admitted yesterday that strong Russian armored forces were closing in on the city's defense lines.

McINTYRE:

At the southern end of the Polish front, the Russians south of Przemyśl are pushing a spearhead into the Carpathian mountains. This new advance is now threatening to cut off the road and railway junction of Sambor, an important oil center and a vital railway junction.

McINTYRE:
(contd.)

These points are all within 30 to 40 miles of Czechoslovakia's mountain border. The German News Agency states that the Russians are making very strong efforts to push through passes leading to Hungary.

HIESTAND:

Allied headquarters in France yesterday reported that American armored columns rapidly pushed ahead in the western sector of the Allied offensive in Normandy. Ten miles south of Avranches, the Americans have already crossed the Selune river. They have also captured two key dams southeast of Lucey, and high land near Vezine. Other American units meanwhile, have taken Brecey, eight miles inland from Avranches and have succeeded in reaching the See river in this area. Dispatches report that the American break-through to the Selune River is opening up the door out of Normandy. It is also outflanking a strong natural system of hill and river lines on which the Germans might have made a stand.

McINTYRE:

The British advance south of Caumont has progressed nearly ten miles since Monday. The head of the British bulge is now across the Soulevre river for a width of almost half a mile. A correspondent reports there was little enemy resistance when the British entered Leheny Bocage and those forces were rapidly driven out.

HIESTAND:

Forced out into the open as a result of the Allied advances in Normandy, German motorized transport yesterday ran the gauntlet of Allied air superiority. One Royal Air Force fighter-bomber squadron created havoc in the Villers Bocage, Vire and Harcourt area, littering the roadside with burning, damaged vehicles.

HIESTAND:
(contd.)

One squadron of Spitfires dived to inspect a lone truck partly hidden under trees. When the last Spitfire pulled away, 11 vehicles had been destroyed and 34 others were left burning.

McINTYRE:

Allied headquarters in Italy state that at least 50,000 Germans are now massed on a wide semi-circular front before Florence and are counter-attacking fiercely. Picked Nazi parachute troopers and Panzer Grenadiers are said to have been posted at the immediate approaches to Florence from the south, forming an iron ring around the city. The Germans, despite the infiltrations by the Indians and New Zealanders, still strongly hold the hill line guarding the city. South African troops, east of the Rome-Florence highway, have reached the Greve River, but the Germans are strongly defending the three river crossings. Southwest of Florence, heavy fighting still continues for the possession of high ground.

HIESTAND:

Swedish dispatches state that President Ryti yesterday resigned the Presidency of Finland and Marshal Mannerheim has been appointed President. These dispatches state that Marshal Mannerheim was appointed by decree and was not elected, as is customary.

HIESTAND:

.....and that concludes the complete edition of world news. The Philippine Hour will present a condensed version of this same information in a few moments. Now, in keeping with the dedicatory spirit of our program tonight, here is the "Kyrie Eleison" from Mozart.....

MUSIC:

KYRIE ELEISON

WATKINS:

The Philippine Hour continues tonight's press coverage with the important features of the news read at dictation speed:

AYE:

Americans extend control over Vogelkop peninsula,
New Guinea /////

Japanese resistance ceases on Tinian.....

American forces on Guam occupy four more towns //////

Chinese halt Japanese advance toward Hengyang ///

Japanese vice-Admiral Oka relieved of duties

Russians capture Kaunas, Lithuania. Battle for

Warsaw begins - Russians eight miles from East

Prussia - 40 miles from Czechoslovakia border ////

Americans advance into Brittany //

MUSIC:

MAHLER INTERLUDE

HIESTAND:

This is the Philippine Hour, presenting a memorial to the death of the late President of the Philippine Commonwealth.....Frederic S. Marquardt, long associated with the journalism that had depicted the growth and approach to nationhood of the Philippines under that leadership, brings us a picture of Manuel Quezon, and the purpose he has bequeathed to his country.
Mr. Marquardt:

MUSIC:

CREATION HYMN

WATKINS:

We return to the news...with a short summary
of today's dispatches, presented for those who are
listening under difficult conditions.

(Insert Spot 14, News Summary - McIntyre & Aye)

AYE:

President Manuel L. Quezon died yesterday morning at Saranac Lake, New York. Vice-President Osmena was sworn in as his successor. President Roosevelt, General MacArthur, President Osmena and many other prominent Americans and Filipinos paid high tribute to the President Quezon's statesmanship, courage and leadership.

MCINTYRE:

In Western New Guinea American control has been extended along a ten mile stretch of coast around the village of Sansapor. Air strikes in this area included a raid on the Mapia Islands.

AYE:

In the Aitape-Wewak sector American forces are driving eastward through the jungle after crossing the Drinimour River. Bombers dropped thirty-five tons of bombs on enemy concentrations in this area.

MCINTYRE:

In other raids, airfields were pounded at Flores Island and shipping was hit off Amboina, Halmahera and in the Talaud Islands.

AYE:

On Tinian all organized enemy resistance has been ended and Marines continue mopping up operations.

MCINTYRE:

Four more towns have been occupied on Guam and the Orote peninsula has been cleared of Japanese troops.

AYE:

The Japanese 33rd Division, trying to fight its way out of Burma, appears to be trapped and the main escape route of another enemy force, retreating down Tiddim Road, is threatened.

MCINTYRE:

The Chinese defenders of Hengyang have halted the Japanese advance. Fighting for control of the Hankow-Canton railroad continued with Chinese forces making some local gains.

AYE:

Bombers of the fourteenth air force probably sank a submarine at Hongkong and bombed railyards at Wuchang.

MCINTYRE:

Radio Tokyo announces the resignation of Vice - Admiral Oka, former Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau.

AYE:

President Roosevelt has nominated Lieutenant General Joseph Stillwell to the rank of Full General.

MCINTYRE:

Marshal Stalin yesterday announced the capture of Kaunas - capital of Lithuania. In the Suwalki triangle other Russian forces are now within eight miles of the old East Prussia border.

AYE:

On the central Polish front, the battle for Warsaw has begun. Russian and Polish troops - covered by hundreds of aircraft yesterday launched an attack on Praga - Warsaw's industrial suburb. Nazi officials and their families have already left the Polish capital whose buildings are now being blown up or burned by remaining Gestapo and German military units.

MCINTYRE:

In southwestern Poland, the Russians are pushing a strong spearhead into the Carpathian mountains. They are now within 40 miles of Czechoslovakia's mountain border and driving for passes leading to Hungary.

AYE:

The Americans on the Western sector of the Normandy front are now ten miles south of Avranches and are driving into the Brittany area of France. They have captured two key dams and have already crossed the Selune river. Since Monday, the British advance south of Caumont has progressed nearly ten miles. The German High Command has admitted that the British and American offensive has "engulfed the whole Normandy front."

MCINTYRE:

The Germans in Italy have massed 50,000 troops on a wide semi-circle before Florence and are counter-attacking fiercely. Indian, South African and New Zealand troops are slowly advancing however.....

MUSIC: ADAGIO FOR STRINGS

HIESTAND: (Over music).....and so, tonight's dedication ends,
and the Philippine Hour for August 2nd, 1944 has
covered for its listeners the momentous events of
the day just passed. We leave you with the
deathless words of Rizal.....as President Quezon
would have wished:

Farewell, dear Fatherland, clime of the sun caressed,
Pearl of the Orient Seas, our Eden lost;
Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's best,
And were it brighter, fresher, or more blest,
Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.

Good night and good luck to the Philippines from
the people of the United States.

MUSIC: PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM

AYE: VLC 2 at 30.99 meters. We are now signing off.
Good night!

THE 4th WAR LOAN NEWS DESK

staffed by

Press Volunteers - Press Section, War Finance Division - Office of War Information

ARTHUR SYLVESTER, MANAGING EDITOR

(Newark Evening News)

CARL CEFOLA - N. Y. Herald-Tribune
HARRY KERR - Akron Beacon-Journal
LEIGHTON BLOOD - Treasury

HAROLD FLEMING - Christian Science Monitor
MRS. DOWSLEY CLARK - Minneapolis Tribune
EDWARD MAYL - Treasury

LUCY GREENBAUM - N. Y. Times
FREDERICK HOLLOWELL - OWI
MARGARET HUSTED - OWI

ROBERT PHILLIPS Jr. - Treasury

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wednesday, February 2, 1944

RELEASE NO. 301

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 -- Every cent of the personal savings of Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, and his wife was invested today in War Bonds. In the absence of President Quezon, now ill in Florida, Mme. Quezon this morning handed a check to Ted Gamble, national director of the War Finance Division of the Treasury, to cover Bonds for her husband, herself, each of their daughters and their son.

"I agree with my husband," Madame Quezon said. "We must put everything—everything—in Bonds. For the time being, this is the most effective way of avenging those who died on Bataan and of rescuing those who still are prisoners of the Japanese. Actions are more important than words, and buying Bonds is an action everyone can take."

Aurora Aragon Quezon understands what remains to be done before her country is freed from Japan. She and her family have been in Washington, provisional capital of the Philippine Commonwealth, since May, 1942. Here she has chosen to lead a secluded life, devoting herself to her husband and children, working with the Filipino unit of the Red Cross, which she organized, and aiding other war activities.

The need for helping "avenge Bataan" caused her to appear in public here today and in New York yesterday. This morning in an interview at the Quezon apartment in The Shoreham, she said:

"The friendship existing between the women of my country and those of the United States is now a sacred link binding women whose sons and husbands died together at Bataan and still suffer together in Japanese prison-camps. I hope this link will continue always and I am confident it will.

"The 30,000 Filipinos residing in the continental United States and Alaska are not wealthy but they are buying all possible War Bonds. During the First War Loan drive the Filipinos in Hawaii oversubscribed their quota 100 per cent. Filipino communities in this country have oversubscribed their allotted quotas in other Bond drives. The recent publication of Japanese atrocities and inhuman treatment to Filipinos should spur them to extend their former records during the Fourth War Loan drive.

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River and constituted a military objective and thus saved the city from a second bombing? I wonder if Mr. Salter knows the wonderful help that Father Andrew Cervini, S.J., and the rest of our Jesuit Fathers in Mindanao rendered to the Army."

"The flag of the Philippines is composed of two horizontal bars of red and blue enclosing at the left side the symbol of the country on a white field. In time of peace the flag is flown with the blue bar on top--now the red bar is uppermost. The more Bonds we can manage to buy, the sooner that blue bar will be raised to the top again, and the sooner we shall once more be free."

oOo

326

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* * * *

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Address of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
delivered on December 4, 1943

USO CLUB

Program, Buffet-Supper, and Dance
in honor of
the Filipinos serving in the
United States Armed Forces
under the auspices of

The Filipino Women's Club
Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted by:
Nestora M. Calabia, President
The Filipino Women's Club
Washington, D. C.

Transcribed by:

Mrs. Evangeline Paredes
Philippine Commonwealth
and
Miss Mary G. Lipari
General Accounting Office
Claims Division

River and constituted a military objective and thus saved the city from a second bombing? I wonder if Mr. Salter knows the wonderful help that Father Andrew Cervini, S.J., and the rest of our Jesuit Fathers in Mindanao rendered to the Army."

* * * *

Madam President, it gives me great pleasure to be able to be here tonight for a little while and say a word of welcome to all of you. I am very happy to have heard one of your young fighting heroes because he expressed the feeling which the whole Philippine nation must have. They have made such a wonderful fight for freedom. It is very wonderful that there is still resistance going on when the people themselves carry it on and I think the people of the United States have gained a greater and greater respect for the love of freedom as it has been shown by the people of the Philippine Islands and I can only say that I hope with you that the day of victory in the South West Pacific is growing rapidly nearer. I was very happy to get the opportunity last summer of going down to Australia and New Zealand and to a great many of the islands which we now occupy because it gave me some idea of the fight in that area, of the difficulties which you people were meeting; of the fact that your people, in their resistance, must fight not only the Japanese, but illness, starvation and many other things besides the actual enemy.

It will take time before we have won a military victory, to help people who have gone through so much again to come back to an economic position where they will be able to have the kind of life which contributes to the health and happiness of any people. I hope that the United States will always be a real friend. I hope

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that with the freedom of the Filipino people will come a bond which is even closer than the present one because it will be a voluntary one; a bond which people give out of affection and that will mean we will help each other and we will prosper because of the help which we give each other. I hope your nation will prosper. I hope that your people will be increasingly happy.

Happiness only comes to people through the medium of education; of an economic standard which makes it possible to obtain such things as you need for health and enjoyment. And I hope that the years that we have already worked together will be years of stimulation and that, in the future, you will feel that there has been some advantages in the years that have gone by and that we will continue to work together to the greater advancement of both people. I happen to have a very strong feeling for the Philippines, I think strengthened by this last trip. The older people owe a very great debt to the young people of the generation because it is the young people who have had to fight this war and in addition the young people will have to live through the early postwar years. They will be hard years and which carry great responsibility because the foundations which will be laid in those years will be of great importance. On them we will either be able to build in the future a peaceful world or we will find ourselves slipping away to bitter understanding -- back to the selfish attitude where each country

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has ideas only to its own advantages which leads us back in the long run to war and no advantage to anyone.

If this war can teach us that the advantage of one group is the advantage of all groups is the advantage of all wars. Even though it may mean that every group has to give up something that is advantageous to the greater majority of the people, is, in the end, the advantage of each group, we will have gone far to lay the foundation for peace. I feel that the younger generation only have made their sacrifices and I am not talking of the sacrifices of life because nobody can make any return to the people who give their lives. There are many other sacrifices, sacrifices in which men and women have wanted to give many things than the things they have given -- sacrifices by years of separation between families and loved ones. Those things can only be worthwhile, if because of them, we get a better world for the young people who have come through the war alive. And so, I would like to say to the people of the Philippines that while I cannot speak for all the people of the United States, I think I do speak for many of them when I say that I hope for freedom and peace for the well-being of the peoples of the world in the future.

River and constituted a military objective and thus saved the city from a second bombing? I wonder if Mr. Salter knows the wonderful help that Father Andrew Cervini, S.J., and the rest of our Jesuit Fathers in Mindanao rendered to the Army."

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PHILIPPINE WAR RELIEF (OF THE UNITED STATES) INC.
 1720 I STREET, N. W.
 WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.
 AUGUST 25, 1944

DIRECTORS

Hon. Frank Murphy, President
 Mrs. Millard Tydings, Vice Pres.
 Mrs. Paul McNutt
 Hon. Dwight F. Davis
 Major Gen. Norman F. Kirk
 Major Gen. Myron C. Cramer
 Hon. Robert A. Taft
 Hon. John W. McCormack
 Hon. Joaquin M. Elizalde

DIRECTORS

Mr. Philip E. Spalding
 Colonel Carlos P. Romulo
 Colonel Manuel Nieto
 Hon. Henry F. Grady
 SECRETARY AND
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 Mr. Charles P. White
 TREASURER
 Mr. J. Weldon Jones

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon
 c/o Philippine Commonwealth
 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Quezon:

This organization was incorporated in the District of Columbia on April 28, 1944. We are registered with the President's War Relief Control Board and have recently been formally admitted as a Participating Agency by the National War Fund.

The National War Fund is the only organization authorized to solicit direct cash contributions from the public for war relief purposes, and allots therefrom sums to the various participants. The 1944/45 Campaign is to be conducted in October next, and the goal set is \$115,000,000.00 and the tentative distributions are as follows:

(a) Total for Services to Armed Forces Such as U.S.O., United Seamen's Service and War Prisoners' Aid	\$ 67,167,325.00
(b) Allied Nations Relief and Refugee Aid	37,949,382.84
(c) Reserved for Contingencies	8,682,792.16
(d) Reserve for Administrative and Campaign Expenses	<u>1,200,000.00</u> <u>\$115,000,000.00</u>

We fall in category (b) and our tentative allotment is slightly less than \$270,000.00. All other participants in this category are concerned with foreign relief. The publicized list is as follows:

America Denmark Relief	\$ 149,775.00
American Relief for Czechoslovakia	514,420.00
American Relief for France	2,469,700.00
American Relief for Italy	2,000,000.00
American Relief for Norway	1,000,000.00
Belgian War Relief Society	400,000.00
British War Relief Society	2,986,000.00

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Friends of Luxembourg	\$ 125,000.00
Greek War Relief Association	2,461,027.39
Philippine War Relief (of the U.S.) Inc.	269,390.00
Polish War Relief	2,410,400.00
Queen Wilhelmina Fund	684,731.45
Russian War Relief	8,500,000.00
United China Relief	9,513,284.00
United Lithuanian Relief	265,000.00
United Yugoslav Relief Fund	702,100.00
	<u>\$34,450,827.84</u>
American Field Service	543,500.00
Refugee Relief Trustees	2,727,796.00
U.S. Committee for Care of European Children	227,259.00
	<u>\$37,949,382.34</u>

The role that we have been cast in, at least for the present, is somewhat minor and the main function that has been assigned to us by the War Relief Control Board is that of collaboration with governmental agencies who are expected to make relief plans for the Philippines (including internees) in the expectation that when those plans are developed, gaps may be found which we can fill and thus supplement governmental measures. One comparatively small project of providing typical Filipino clothes customarily worn by the more indigent Filipinos has been permitted. The program is that this clothing will be made by volunteer help, principally in Filipino communities in this country and Hawaii, provided the material can be obtained. This latter is the greatest obstacle to overcome owing to the very great stringency in the cotton textile field. Another project to provide for the clothing needs of internees at time of liberation and until they reached their homeland was contemplated but this has been vetoed on grounds of State Department information that supplies which have been held up en route and others expected to follow for "basic maintenance during internment" would meet the needs. Promise has been obtained of a reconsideration at a later date, however.

It was hoped that by this time regional chapters would have been established, but owing to the fact that considerable delay occurred in consideration of budgets submitted, and with a drastic cut for the current period to September 30th, it has been impossible. Had it been possible to obtain the mailing list of the next of kin and friends of those who are in the Philippines, it would have enabled us to have a nucleus through whom our gospel could have been disseminated and from which local chapters could have been formed. I am therefore reduced to the more limited field of those whom I know are keenly interested in furthering our purposes which are succinctly stated in our Articles of Incorporation, as follows:

"To do everything possible to help in furnishing aid and assistance for relief of human suffering in the Philippines occasioned by the war or by occupation by the Japanese or other enemy of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the United States or the United Nations in the territory of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and for the relief and rehabilitation of War Refugees from the Philippines wherever they may

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* * *

be, such aid and assistance to be furnished through such humanitarian organizations and instrumentalities as the Corporation may elect to aid and assist or through agents of the Corporation abroad and in rendering any and all services in connection therewith."

It may not be clearly understood that contributions to the National War Fund may be earmarked in whole or in part to any particular relief organization of the donor's choosing, and in fact donors can make their donation checks in the name of their favorite(s). These specific contributions should, however, be channeled through the various state and local committees of the National War Fund in order that they may be incorporated in the State Quotas.

Contributions of this nature do not necessarily mean that total allotments will be enhanced but it is felt that there is a deep consciousness, throughout the country, of the dire needs for relief in the Philippines, for Filipinos and prisoners alike. Consequently it would substantiate this belief if either of the above two methods are adopted; and if the possibilities of supplemental relief measures develop, there will be a greater justification for requesting funds to carry them out.

Donations are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

Yours very sincerely,



Charles P. White
Executive Director

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* * * *



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

The Jones Act—Foundation Stone of Bataan

SPEECH

OF

HON. CARLOS P. ROMULO

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, COMMONWEALTH OF
THE PHILIPPINES

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 29, 1944

Mr. ROMULO. Mr. Speaker, 28 years ago today, upon this floor, America gave its first pledge of freedom to the people of the Philippines.

On that day the Congress of the United States approved the Jones Act, promising independence to the subject Philippines in a covenant that is without parallel in the world's history.

It is not my purpose to review the Filipinos' fight against America during the early days of American occupation, nor stress the fact that it took the United States 3½ years of actual fighting to subdue the Philippines. We were not conquered, in the final analysis, by guns, but by the practical demonstration in the Philippines of America's concept of democracy. American teachers brought us new methods of education. Public health, road building, government training—such things were given us. Gradually our feeling toward America changed from resentment and suspicion to confidence and loyalty.

That loyalty was sealed by the passage of the Jones Act.

The long struggle for Philippine independence that was to culminate in the passage of the Jones Act was waged upon this floor. It was a strange struggle, carried on in amity and understanding, for only Americans could comprehend the

democratic dreams of our Filipino leaders. There were two of these fiery young nationalists who began the fight for independence. Manuel Luis Quezon, as Resident Commissioner, on this floor set here the demands for the outposts of democracy in the Philippines, laid here the foundation of Bataan. But it was in the Philippines where the strategy of the whole fight was planned under Sergio Osmeña, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, who, as the then leader of the Filipino people, gave purpose and direction to the peaceful campaign for freedom.

The First Philippine Assembly that convened on October 16, 1907, was the supreme test of our ability to govern ourselves. If it succeeded, more self-governing powers would be awarded the Filipinos. If it failed, it would mean a set-back in our slow march to independence. Those who made the Philippine Assembly a success were men of courage and vision, and our Philippine democracy became the monument to their struggle and their sacrifice. I would like to call their roll today; yet however long and glorious the list, we must come to one name at last, that of the new President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Sergio Osmeña. As speaker of that historic assembly, he united its various elements and steered its course, establishing for the first time the policy of Filipino collaboration with America. He led us then through a crucial period in our history, to emerge triumphant in the test that resulted in the recognition, through the Jones Act, of our capacity

for self-government and freedom. He is leading us today, as President in exile, through darker days of travail, and the crowning service of this patient and self-effacing statesman will be to establish, after victory has been achieved, the Philippine Republic.

The Jones Act, approved on August 29, 1916, placed the legislative power in Filipino hands. It provided for the creation of the Philippine Senate, to be elected by the people and to be composed entirely of Filipinos. It gave the first glimpse of democracy to the benighted Far East at our back, to millions of enslaved Asiatics. The American name of Jones carried to the Far East America's words that had hammered the year 1776 into history—*independence and equality*. It was a vested interest in the future that must assure economic and spiritual decency for all men.

I would like to call attention to the fact that on exactly that same date 6 years before, on August 29, 1910, Japan, against the will of the Koreans, formally annexed the ancient Kingdom of Korea and ended its independent existence of 4,200 years.

What curious coincidence could better show the contrast in ideology between the United States and Japan. These two historical incidents reveal why Japan and America are now at war. With the annexation of Korea, Japan started on its bloodstained march of conquest that was to culminate in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, while America, with the Jones Act, set a course of freedom and democracy for all peoples.

River and constituted a military objective and thus saved the city from a second bombing? I wonder if Mr. Salter knows the wonderful help that Father Andrew Cervini, S.J., and the rest of our Jesuit Fathers in Mindanao rendered to the Army."

* * * *



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

The Jones Act—Foundation Stone of Bataan

SPEECH

OF

HON. CARLOS P. ROMULO

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, COMMONWEALTH OF
THE PHILIPPINES

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 29, 1944

Mr. ROMULO. Mr. Speaker, 28 years ago today, upon this floor, America gave its first pledge of freedom to the people of the Philippines.

On that day the Congress of the United States approved the Jones Act, promising independence to the subject Philippines in a covenant that is without parallel in the world's history.

It is not my purpose to review the Filipinos' fight against America during the early days of American occupation, nor stress the fact that it took the United States 3½ years of actual fighting to subdue the Philippines. We were not conquered, in the final analysis, by guns, but by the practical demonstration in the Philippines of America's concept of democracy. American teachers brought us new methods of education. Public health, road building, government training—such things were given us. Gradually our feeling toward America changed from resentment and suspicion to confidence and loyalty.

That loyalty was sealed by the passage of the Jones Act.

The long struggle for Philippine independence that was to culminate in the passage of the Jones Act was waged upon this floor. It was a strange struggle, carried on in amity and understanding, for only Americans could comprehend the

democratic dreams of our Filipino leaders. There were two of these fiery young nationalists who began the fight for independence. Manuel Luis Quezon, as Resident Commissioner, on this floor set here the demands for the outposts of democracy in the Philippines, laid here the foundation of Bataan. But it was in the Philippines where the strategy of the whole fight was planned under Sergio Osmeña, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, who, as the then leader of the Filipino people, gave purpose and direction to the peaceful campaign for freedom.

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REPORTS OF 12 BATAAN
PRIESTS, NOW BELIEVED
PRISONERS REACH WASHINGTON

(BY N.C.W.C. NEWS SERVICE).
Washington, Aug. 29.--The activities of 24 Army chaplains now believed prisoners, twelve of them Catholic priests, during the grim days of the Bataan and Corregidor fighting are covered in a sheaf of chaplains' reports from the early months of this year that has been received by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. William R. Arnold, Army Chief of Chaplains.

The reports are terse monthly forms showing the number of services conducted by the chaplains but in some cases brief notes etch a picture of the fight against an ever-increasing enemy, the War Department said in announcing their arrival.

As far as is known, all of the 24 chaplains stayed with their charges and have become prisoners of war of the Japanese, it was stated. Efforts to trace them, according to the office of the Chief of Chaplains, have revealed that none reached Australia with the few members of the forces who escaped capture.

Catholic chaplains among those filing the reports, with their Dioceses or Provinces in the United States, are:

Fathers Albert W. Braun, O.F.M., Santa Barbara Province; John E. Duffy, Toledo; Herman C. Baumann, Pittsburgh; Richard E. Carberry, Portland, Ore.; John J. Dugan, S.J., Missouri Province; John J. McDonnell, Brooklyn.

Thomas J. Scecina, Indianapolis; Henry B. Stober, Covington; John A. Wilson, C.P.P.S., American Province; Matthias E. Zerfas, Milwaukee; James W. O'Brien, San Francisco, and Albert D. Talbot, S.S.

In addition to these twelve three other priests whose reports were not among those just received, were mentioned in the reports of their fellow-chaplains. They are Fathers William T. Cummings, M.M., an American Army chaplain; Father Edwin Ronan, C.P., an American chaplain of the Philippine Army, and Pacifico Ortiz, S.J., Philippine Army chaplain now in the United States.

* * * *

sters who did not have to go. They were below the age of 20. But they really volunteered. And I know that many of them are now dead. They have gone down fighting for your country's flag, Mr. Salter! This is the kind of Fifth Column work they did. And if you care to know, Mr. Salter, the first Filipino flier who died in actual air combat with the Japanese airmen was Lieutenant Cesar Basa, an Ateneo boy. He was one of those six Filipino pilots under Captain Villamore who fought against a formation of 36 Japanese planes.

"As for those Ateneo boys who took part in the above mentioned radio broadcast, I want you, Mr. Salter, to know that most of them took part also in the Battles of Bataan. Leon M. Guerrero, for instance, who played the hero's role in the broadcast, was no less heroic in war. He handled the government morale broadcasts in Manila, until the very eve of the Japanese entry into the city. Then leaving on the last motor boat that pulled out of Manila, he joined our forces in Bataan. Here he was until he caught malignant malaria. Then he was taken to Corregidor and the last time I heard of him, they told me he was too weak even to stand or move while the Japs bombed and shelled the Rock night and day.

"Manuel Colayco who played the hero's part in the Tagalog version of the play, played a hero's part, too, in the bloody Battles of Mauban and Morong. He was in the very frontline in Bataan. Between him and the Japanese was No Man's Land and far behind the Japanese lines, he knew were his wife and five young helpless children.

"I wonder if Mr. Salter knows that from the first day of the war almost all the Jesuit Fathers of the Ateneo were assigned to the various city hospitals and those dangerous city zones like the Port Area that were likely to be bombed. I wonder if Mr. Salter knows that all the school buildings of the Ateneo were offered to the Government to be turned into emergency hospitals or army barracks? I wonder if he knows that it was the Superior of the Jesuits, Father Hurley, who, together with Colonel Andres Soriano, removed all the boats that were anchored in the Pasig River and constituted a military objective and thus saved the city from a second bombing? I wonder if Mr. Salter knows the wonderful help that Father Andrew Cervini, S.J., and the rest of our Jesuit Fathers in Mindanao rendered to the Army."

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9/1/42 - T.

ATTACK ON AMERICAN
JESUITS IN PHILIPPINES
REBUKED BY QUEZON'S CHAPLAIN

(BY N. C. W. C. NEWS SERVICE)

New York, Sept. 1.--Despite the many accounts related by Army and Navy officers of the heroism of the American Jesuit missionaries in the Philippines, says a statement of the Jesuit Mission Press. A certain K. H. Salter of Madison, Wis. wrote a letter to the Springfield Republican of Springfield, Mass. accusing the Jesuits of having tried to undermine the patriotism of the Filipinos. The instance cited was a radio broadcast, given by students of the famous Ateneo de Manila University, conducted by the American Jesuits.

It so happened, says the statement, that the only Jesuit to reach this country from the Philippines was the man who was immediately responsible for the broadcast, the Rev. Pacifico Ortiz, S.J., former Assistant Director of the Commonweal Hour in Manila and now a Captain in the Philippine Army and Chaplain to President Quezon. He characterized the charge as "a downright lie" in a letter to the editor of the Springfield Republican which pointed out that Mr. Salter's authority for his charges was the Philippine Magazine owned and edited by Mr. Abraham Van Hellig Hartendorp, an anti-Catholic publication which was banned from the Philippine public high schools by the Protestant Secretary of Public Instruction; that most of the young actors in the radio play fought heroically on Bataan; that 200 undergraduates of the school fought through the entire Philippine Campaign and many of them were killed; that the testimony of Army and Navy heroes such as Lieutenant-Colonel Clear have extolled the heroism and cooperation with the American Armed Forces of the Jesuits all over the Philippine Islands.

"It is really unfortunate Father Ortiz wrote that Mr. Salter should accuse his own fellow-Americans, the Jesuit Fathers of the Ateneo de Manila, of being fifth Columnists. It is twice unfortunate that by implication he should brand as Fifth Columnists 200 or more Ateneo boys who fought in Bataan. For I want Mr. Salter to know that out of the 600 college students of the Ateneo at least 200 were mustered into the Philippine Army that fought in Bataan. I know 25 of these youngsters who did not have to go. They were below the age of 20. But they readily volunteered. And I know that many of them are now dead. They have gone down fighting for your country's flag, Mr. Salter! This is the kind of Fifth Column work they did. And if you care to know, Mr. Salter, the first Filipino flier who died in actual air combat with the Japanese airmen was Lieutenant Cesar Basa, an Ateneo boy. He was one of those six Filipino pilots under Captain Villamore who fought against a formation of 36 Japanese planes.

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* * * *

1617 Massachusetts N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
Hobart 1400

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE
PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED STATES

October 6, 1945

FOR RELEASE AFTER 12:00 NOON SATURDAY (OCTOBER 6):

President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines awarded the Medal for Valor, highest Philippine decoration, to Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, at a ceremony today (Saturday) at 12:00 Noon, in the Philippine Commonwealth Building, 1617 Massachusetts NW.

This is the second time in the history of the Commonwealth that the Medal for Valor has been awarded. The first was presented to General MacArthur by President Osmena on May 10 in Manila.

After reading the citation to Admiral Nimitz, President Osmena said:

"Admiral Nimitz, on behalf of the Filipino people I present you with this Medal for Valor, in recognition of your leadership and courage during the war of liberation. This decoration is the highest in the power of my people to give. We want you and the whole world to know that we are grateful to you, to your country and to the brave men who fought under your command, for your magnificent share in the great victory which restored our freedom."

High Ranking U.S. Government, Army and Navy officials present included:

Secretary of Navy James Forrestal; Secretary of War Robert F. Patterson; Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes; Senator Kenneth McKellar; Speaker Sam Rayburn; Under Secretary of Navy Artemus L. Gates; Under Secretary of Interior Abe Fortas; General of the Army George C. Marshall; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King; Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy; General Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC; Rear Admiral Lloyd T. Chalker; Senator David I. Walsh; High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt; Congressman Carl Vinson.

FULL TEXT OF THE CITATION ATTACHED

PR-211

Department of Information and
Public Relations
Commonwealth of the Philippines
1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Pedro Napalan, 50-year-old Filipino merchant seaman, has joined the American Merchant Marine again after having spent two years making his way back from a Japanese concentration camp near Hongkong.

Mr. Napalan left Mobile, Alabama, on an American freighter in the summer of 1941, on the voyage which was to end with the seizure of the ship by the Japanese during a bombing attack on Hongkong on Pearl Harbor Day, December 8. By the time Mr. Napalan returned to the United States he had gone once around the world and been away for three years. On his return journey he crossed Free China, being given lifts by friendly soldiers and civilians. His jaunt took him through Kweilin, military center of south China and site of an American air base, thence to Kunming, Chabua and eventually Calcutta. From Calcutta he was able to work his way to New York on a merchant ship.

When Mr. Napalan arrived recently as a repatriated prisoner of war at the Recruitment and Manning Organization of War Shipping Administration, 37 Broadway, New York, he was still suffering physically and emotionally from his long ordeal. Nevertheless, he declined the offer of the repatriation section of RMO to send him to one of the Merchant Marine rest centers, which are maintained for merchant seamen by the WSA and United Seamen's Services. He would not be satisfied until he was back at sea again on a ship carrying supplies to be used by our fighting forces against the axis.

The RMO Office at that time had no assignment ready for him as chief cook, which was the rating in which he had shipped out of Mobile for the Orient more than three years before. So Mr. Napalan made a trip as second cook-baker in order to get back into the war immediately. Recovered in health and spirit, he is now standing by at the National Maritime Union for his next ship. He expects to sail as chief cook this time.

On December 8, 1941, Mr. Napalan's ship was in a repair yard at Hongkong when Japanese planes dropped bombs in the vicinity of the yard. The master and crew of the vessel, including Mr. Napalan, fled by ferry to a near-by island and fled again by motor launch when the docks at the island were seized by the Japs. This time they went to a private club and hid in a house on the club grounds. But the club also in turn was taken over by the Japs and Mr. Napalan and his shipmates and skipper were imprisoned. After three days, during which they were given no food, they were returned to the small house on the club grounds and held there as prisoners under military guard for seven months. There they were given a half-pound of rice a day and were forbidden any form of work. During this period the master and nine of Mr. Napalan's shipmates were shot by Japanese snipers. The master, Mr. Napalan said, was shot and killed by a Jap soldier-sniper as he returned to the house from a journey to Hongkong, where he had been sent by the Japanese authorities to obtain expense money for the crew. Nine of Mr. Napalan's fellow crew members were shot one by one by snipers. So many Chinese villagers were shot by snipers, within sight of the house where he was held, that Mr. Napalan says he lost count. The Jap soldiers were quartered in a near-by house and shot on sight when they felt like it, Mr. Napalan says.

Late in the summer of that year, 1942, Mr. Napalan received permission to go to a near-by settlement to work. Later he and other Filipino seamen were removed to a ship, where they lived five months. Mr. Napalan was then sent to do farm work on an island a considerable distance by ferry boat from Hongkong. Hearing disquieting rumors of further Japanese military plans which would involve treatment of prisoners, Mr. Napalan and a few fellow prisoners decided to try to escape.

The group succeeded in hiring small boats in which they were able to conceal a stock of provisions and hide themselves until nightfall. After dark, they rigged sails and set out. Their voyage was hazardous because of the danger of foundering in boats intended for sheltered waters. And they knew what awaited them if they were caught. They steered their course for Free China. Arriving at last at the mainland and beaching their boats, they made their way on foot and by river ferry to Kweilin, a distance of 300 air miles inland.

He had last seen his wife and two children at their home in Manila in November 1940. Since his capture and escape he has not been able to communicate with them.

PR-119

profits under the Japanese; suspension of real property taxes of 1945 pending reassessment; Sharing of laborers in agricultural and industrial profits....Resolutions: Empowering the President to fix prices on palay rice....Senator Cuenco introduced a resolution to be sent to President Truman asking to extend the terms of Philippine officials....Forests products cooperatives being proposed.

----- Constitutional guarantees must be observed
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The Philippines is a sick country -- What is the Rehabilita-
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----- Records of 1800 political prisoners are now be-
 ing studied....Philippine Chamber of Commerce
 FROM THE ' favors anti-alien move....Manila Electric Co.
 PHILIPPINES ' will import more buses from the United States....

September 24, 1945

MANILA FLASHES
BY RADIOGRAM
Sept. 15

President Osmena recommends Philippine participation in the World Fund Bank.... \$20,000,000 bonus for veterans is proposed.... 40,000 Philippine Army standing force is recommended.... Outlay for Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office is \$216,500.... Washington views are sounded regarding the plan to send a Philippine Trade Commissioner to New York.... Balet Pass is renamed in honor of Brigadier General James Dalton.... Secretary Ickes' cablegram concerning collaborators delays action on election bill.

PRESIDENT OSMENA cabled the following message to Commissioner Romulo regarding collaborationists and elections: "The House of Representatives, even before the receipt of Secretary Harold Ickes' statement on collaborationists, refused to seat Congressman Jose M. Veloso, setting the policy that no Congressman lacking clearance by the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps and turned over to the Commonwealth for trial will be allowed to take his seat even though at liberty under bail. Speaker of the House Zulueta, concurring completely in the views of Secretary Ickes of removing collaborationists from posts of political and economic influence, stated that the elections cannot be held and must be postponed until the task of investigation and trial of collaborators is finished to the mutual satisfaction of both the United States and the Philippines and that only then would the conduct of elections be free and untrammelled."

CONGRESSIONAL
NEWS

The House passes \$51,500,000 budget bill.... Also hastens amendment to People's Court bill inserting the proviso allowing members of the bar to be eligible as public prosecutors.... Bills approved: Authorizing Government Insurance to pay policy holders; Organization of cooperatives; Special taxes on profits under the Japanese; Suspension of real property taxes of 1945 pending reassessment; Sharing of laborers in agricultural and industrial profits.... Resolutions: Empowering the President to fix prices on palay rice.... Senator Cuenco introduced a resolution to be sent to President Truman asking to extend the terms of Philippine officials.... Forests products cooperatives being proposed.

EDITORIAL GIST OF
PHILIPPINE PRESS

Constitutional guarantees must be observed in dealing with treason cases.... We will be judged abroad according to the way we handle Filipino collaborationists.... Traitors all over the world are already being brought to stern accounting, except in the Philippines.... Capas (internment camp), Fort Santiago, Bataan, and Corregidor call for justice.... Mere service under the Japs not collaboration.... Collaborationist is one who voluntarily gave aid and comfort and sustenance to the enemy.... Filipino realizes that he must work or be militant in order to survive and be free from Chinese economic and political interference.... Japan must pay for properties destroyed in the Philippines.... Bonus for men, retirement gratuities for officers.... Manila should be made more clean and sanitary.... Licentious grant of commissions to guerrillas is unreasonable; commissions should be given on the basis of the individuals' records.... Presidential candidates should say what they stand for.... Labor in the Philippines needs leadership and should define its goal.... Secretary Ickes' cablegram should not alarm us for it shows deep concern for our postwar situation.... With supplies coming in, black market days are numbered.... The Philippines is a sick country -- What is the Rehabilitation Commission doing?.... No fear of reexamination with Paul V. McNutt's appointment, because President Truman has reiterated that the independence question is settled.... Mr. Ickes' cablegram must not distort our sense of proportion.... Accused collaborationists are entitled to presumption of innocence.... Bengson and Briones are nominated to Supreme Court Bench.

FROM THE
PHILIPPINES

Records of 1800 political prisoners are now being studied.... Philippine Chamber of Commerce favors anti-alien move.... Manila Electric Co. will import more buses from the United States....

The President of the Philippines takes pleasure
in presenting the Medal for Valor to

FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER WILLIAM NIMITZ, UNITED STATES NAVY

* * * * *

CITATION:

"For exceptional valor and distinguished service to the Commonwealth of the Philippines as Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, from December 7, 1941, to September 18, 1945. Challenging the supremacy of the Japanese sea and air power with the limited forces available following the Pearl Harbor disaster, Fleet Admiral Nimitz placed the surface, submarine and air units of the Pacific Fleet in action, accepting without loss of confidence the sinking of gallant vessels and the severe casualties in brave men and vital planes, and holding steadfast until ships, reinforcements and a mighty aerial armada swept the Pacific from the Aleutians to the coast of Australia and from the Marshalls westward in a relentless surge of fighting strength. With these mighty forces welded into an indomitable weapon of destruction, Fleet Admiral Nimitz hurled the power of ships, men and aircraft against the enemy in ceaseless bombardment and invasion; his daring submarines struck mighty blows at the Japanese life line of supplies; his mine sweepers cleared channels for attack groups; his amphibious forces placed troops, supplies and ammunition on hostile beaches from the Solomons steadily northward and westward; and in October, 1944, his valiant command defeated the Japanese fleet in the historic Battle for Leyte Gulf, destroyed the sea power of the enemy and thereby greatly aided in the liberation of the Philippines. Fleet Admiral Nimitz' service to the people of the Philippines has evoked their lasting gratitude and friendship."

EXTRACT FROM LETTER DESCRIBING MIRACULOUS CURE
AT CANTON, O. 1939

Dear Father:

Why I wanted to write to you was because of a real miracle that occurred a few months ago in Canton, Ohio, which is about two hours ride from Cleveland. The lady that was cured miraculously is Mrs. Wise, 51 yrs. old. She was a Prot. all her life and attended the Christian Church in Canton regularly. All her people and her husband's people were Methodist. Her husband was an atheist, for him there was no God. She was sick with cancer in her abdomen for seven yrs., had fourteen operations, a tumor was taken from her weighing 39 lbs., for two years her bowels passed thru an incision made in her stomach. The flesh from hip to hip was all rotted away and every 24 hrs. a bushelbasket of pads were taken from her for she was draining all the time. As high as 36 packs of pads were used to fill out the flesh. Seven doctors treated her at different times, and they claimed there was not a case like hers in all the U. S. She was in different hospitals, mainly at Mercy Hospital in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine. Here she was steady for two yrs. and two months. She also had fallen in a ditch and broke her right foot at the ankle on Dec. 3, 1936. The foot was in a cast 18 mo. but never healed together, apparently due to her sickness. As her husband was out of work they had to mortgage their home. He also became sick and brought him to the hospital for months. As they could not pay the mortgage nor rent the bank took the house. Then they put up a real shack in a gully with a few other unfortunate families. The little village of shacks reminds one of the stable of Bethlehem. And may be like Bethlehem some day as a beautiful Chapel may replace this humble cottage and be a place of pilgrimage. As a Protestant the lady mocked the Cath. Religion and surely believed in no saints. In July, 1938, Sr. Clément at Mercy Hospital gave her a statue of the Little Flower. Someone had given it to Sr. as a souvenir from the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Mich. Mrs. Wise thought nothing of it, sneered at it. Sr. asked her to recite short prayers to St. Theresa, and wrote a few lines for her every day. To satisfy Sr. the lady recited them so as not to tell a lie when Sister came in the evening to ask if she prayed them. On Sept. 3, 1938, while Sr. Victoria was at her bed she just had a longing to pick up the Cross on the big rosary that hung at Sister's side; she did so and pressing the Cross to her breast something got thru her like electricity. Her whole body was affected. From then on she just craved to be a Catholic. Sister always took the cross from her thinking she was mocking. For a whole month every chance she had Mrs. Wise got hold of the cross and would say "Isn't it beautiful, Sister?" Sister would always take it away. Oct. she begged Sr. to teach her to pray the rosary. Sr. said: "How terrible of you to mock religion all the time." For ten days she kept on asking and finally Sister brought a rosary, showed her how to pray it, also gave her a book on it, and said, "If you learn it in a day then that will be a sign you really mean things." This was 5 p. m. The next day at 7 p. m. Sr. came to see what she knew. To her surprise the lady knew the rosary well. For 3 months she longed to become a Cath. She asked her husband if he cared. He told her to do as she pleased, if she was foolish enough to believe in something. Dec. 8, 1938, she had such pains that she begged the Srs. to make a Novena to St. Theresa, and then she really

also prayed to her (enclosed leaflet is what they pray and still are praying). Two weeks before she asked for a Cath. priest. As St. Peter's church is next to this hospital Monsig. Habig was called. He told her that he did not think she wanted to be a Cath., but just had some notion. Since the Methodist pastor called on her often and said may be the Srs. had coaxed her. She said: "They did not even encourage me to do so, it's my own account, I long to be one." Monsig. left a small Catechism and increased her lessons. He brought the big one, and daily for the next lesson. In two days she knew it, of course, with the help of God and the Little Flower. On New Year's day 1939 Jan. 10 her stomach was so swollen she could not see over it. She was then told there was no help for her and the cast was taken from her foot, for she would never walk again. So why torture her with that. It was very painful, especially when they had to turn her body the flesh on her stomach just fell away, she was all raw up to her breast and very few nurses could change the bandages, on account of the odor and sight, they got sick. Nearing there was to be confirmation in St. Peter's on Mar. 7 she asked Monsig. Habig if she could be confirmed. He said it was not necessary for they could not take her to Church with her bed, and even if they tried the doctors would not allow it. When the Monsig. told Bishop McFadden about it he said: "I really do not know of anyone that was confirmed in a hospital but there is a first time for everything and so we will make this the first time for this." The Sisters fixed up a room, he came with six priests, Mass servers, and 29 Sisters and had full services that lasted an hour, even Benediction. Before Easter she asked Sister to take her to the Chapel as she never was in a Cath. Church. Doctors would not allow this, but she insisted telling them, "what is the difference to die a couple of days sooner or later, there was no cure for her anyway. So she was taken to the Chapel. And seeing another sister going from picture to picture, she was wondering why and was told about the Way of the Cross. So on Holy Thurs. she begged Sr. to make the Way of the Cross with her. So they did, she in wheel chair. May 8 she decided to go home to die. May 27 she actually was dying and Monsig. Habig anointed her. He used to bring her Holy Communion twice a week. May 28 at 2:45 a. m. she being awake - she awoke up to six or seven times - and then her husband, who slept opposite her bedroom, changed the bandages, as she was always wet. She had her face toward the wall, and seeing a light she thought her husband turned it on and, as she turns to see if he was there, but to her surprise by her bed in a chair sat Our Lord. His hands folded on His breast, black eyes, brown hair that reached about to His shoulders, thin curly beard same color, (and not long or as many pictures show, in- to a point) round, and about like someone that did not shave for a couple of months. His eyes very penetrating, His voice soft and gentle, more like a lady's voice. The lady thought Him to be about 38 yrs. old (she did not know He died at 33) and said He resembled the Jewish race. His garments were like gold, then changeable as a rainbow colors. Mrs. Wise knew she was dying so she said: "Dear Lord, did You come to get m2?" Jesus answered, "I did not come to get you, it is not your time yet. I want you to trust and confide in Me that I can perform miracles, I will come back in 31 days." She asked "Dear Lord where is my mother? (she died 7 yrs. before and brother 25 yrs. old died 4 yrs before, one 29 yrs. ago, and another brother, Frank,

53 yrs. old died 9 yrs. ago). Jesus answered: "Your mother and two younger brothers are in heaven with Me." Then Our Lord smiled and said: "But your brother, Frank, was not so good. I had some terrible times with him, it will take may yrs. yet, before he gets to your mother, there is much work for him to be done. He does not seem to realize this, but one of these days Frank will get busy also. In My homes there is work for every one, none is idle." The lady called to her husband: "George, Jesus is sitting at my bed - come here." The man answered: "Shut up, you are crazy as hell." The lady thought Our Lord was offended but He paid no attention to that, and was very pleasant, told her also that in Canton and all over the world Catholics are very lukewarm in their faith. He was patient with them but decided to give the grace of faith to Protestants, and said she should stay poor, because most of the sins committed in these times were on account of money, all people do is to look for luxuries and earthly pleasures. Their hearts are far away from God. The lady was going to touch His garments, but just then He disappeared. When she told her husband in the morning he just laughed at how crazy she was. Monsig. Habig told her people before death have those illusions and visions. Drs. said the same thing so no one believed it was true.

On the 28th of June again at 2:45 a. m. she sees a bright light, and as she looks, there in the doorway of her bedroom stood Our Lord, in sparkling white garments, resembling the Good Shepherd. His arms outstretched, on His forehead marks of the crown of thorns showing like birthmarks. He is about 5 ft. 4 or 5 in. tall, as afterwards she showed on the doorsill how He stood and the priest measured it. She did not seem to notice wounds on His hands. He said "I am here as I have Promised." In front of Him stood St. Theresa, about 16 yrs. of age, small in height and delicate features, with a white veil on her head, her hands like those of a 12 yr. child, the first glance at her was as she was on earth, she was not a beauty, but then no one can describe that heavenly radiance, so beautiful that one just wonders at that beauty. She walked to the bed and said "I am the Little Flower, and have come to cure you. People of today are of little faith the good God would perform more miracles if people trusted and believe more in Him. Take off your bandages." The lady thought: "I am not able to do so, and even if I do I can never put them back again." She was so helpless that the Little Flower took them off and put them at the foot of the bed, placed her little hand on the lady's stomach - she did not even feel it, if someone else touched her she would just scream with pain. St. Theresa said "You are cured, why did you mistrust me so, keep on trusting I will come again." (The foot was not healed). Our Lord said "I shall come again". And they disappeared. Mrs. Wise thought it was a sweet dream and fell asleep, got up at 5 a.m., upon awaking, the first thing she always did would be to touch her stomach which always was wet. This time she found out it is dry, and no bandages were on it. She looked and saw the bandages were at the foot of the bed and her stomach completely healed, just a scar like a thread was there, her bowels passed the natural way. She tries to tell her husband, he would not listen, thought she was delirious, her daughter 17 yrs. old did not look either, only laughs at her imaginations. The husband went to work at his PWA Job. Mrs. Wise thought Sr. Clement must be the first one to know of this, for it was she who taught her to pray to the Little Flower, so she writes her a letter and asks her daughter to take it to her right

away. She said: "There is nothing so important, that Sr. must know right away. I will go there tonight." Mother said: "If you are not going now, you will not go tonight. Also call Monsig. Habig, he should come." The girl went and came back saying, "Monsig. was not home, he is on his way to Cleveland and will not be back until 6 p. m." Before she finished talking, in comes Monsig. "What is wrong here, I did not intend to come today, but my steps lead me here, somehow I cannot take any other steps but towards this place." The lady just laughed, how happy she was. Monsig. looked all over himself, thinking something was wrong with him. The lady just asked her daughter to step out. She did. She then called Monsignor to the bed and showed him her stomach, all cured the minute the Little Flower touched her. "My God, what a miracle." He himself took the message to Sister Clement and called the doctor. The Sisters could not get there quick enough by auto so they hired a cab. The neighbors, seeing the sisters coming and knowing that Mrs. Wise was on her deathbed got together. One of them went to find out when Mrs. Wise had died. As she came in Mrs. Wise was just telling the sisters about the miracle. The lady ran out to tell the others. In 15 minutes the cottage was full of people who were with joy (they were all Methodists), they were singing, crying and jumping and dancing as out of their wits. July 14, the doctors announced her stomach as cured but had to put her foot in a cast again for 3 to 4 months. She would be a cripple but it is better to walk on crutches than lie in bed all the time. August 9th the foot twisted about and pained terribly. The doctor prescribed a thicker cast, four inches above the knee and 3 below. Aug. 15 at 2:45 a. m. the foot was all swollen, the cast was cutting into the flesh and was bleeding. Mrs. Wise was rubbing it, crying and saying "My God what will I do before I get a doctor." There stood the Little Flower, saying "This is only a little thing. I came to take the cast from your leg." Then she touched it. Something like a rip was heard, the cast looked as if cut with a knife. The Little Flower took it off and placed it aside the bed (just as though she had taken off a stocking) and said: "Get up and walk and go to Mass this morning." (The Lady did not know it was a feast day, she would learn all this later.) She made a step, then another, and really she was walking. She went to the closet to put on her dress. She did not have her dress on for three years, think; all the while "how they will fit". "Well, it will be all right, (she had only a 59¢ dress) but the people in the Catholic Church have a living God on their altar, they would look up to Him and not look around about to see how the People were dressed." It took her an hour and 15 min. to dress. She was putting on her stockings everywhere but on her feet. She was overawed with happiness. When she was dressed she called her husband. When he met her at the door he fell on his knees and said "My God, there is a God and I have not believed in him." Since then many non-Catholics embraced the faith and many fallen away Catholics have returned to their Father's house. Her husband is now taking instructions with a class of 18. The lady's real name is Mrs. Rhoda Wise. Our Lord has promised to come again and tell her what her real mission is.

Archbishop Schrembs told Mrs. Wise when she visited him: "Two years ago I visited Theresa Neumann, when she said: 'It will not be long and in your diocese Our Lord will perform a great miracle.'" He warned her to be ready to suffer persecu-

tions. God will be trying your faith and love for Him. The more you will have to suffer the more fruitful will be your reward. God never forsakes His chosen ones as long as they place their full confidence in Him.

The party that wrote this is a personal friend now of Mrs. Wise., has seen her at least six times, so the above notes are reliable.

Continuation of the Canton, Ohio miracle.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1940

Dear Rev. Father:

Last Sun. Dec. 31 at 11 a.m. a boy came to my home asking if I would be so kind to go with his mother to Canton, O. to visit Mrs. Wise, her son would take us there in his car at 1:30 p.m. For three days I had just longed to see Mrs. Wise, even thought of taking a bus to get there, but due to the cold weather Sat. I gave it up. So you can imagine how happy I was to go. I am sure the Sacred Heart has prompted this good lady to take me.

When we got there Mrs. Wise opened the door, and at seeing me just screamed, "what a surprise for me, Just as I wanted you so much I was going to write, but could not get to it." Her eyes sparkled like stars, she was so happy. All she could say was: "Our Lord was here." She said that she somewhat expected Him on Thursday the 28th as it was 6 months since her cure of her abdominal ailing since June 28th. She had a box with rosaries, medals pictures etc. given her by the nuns and others to be blessed by our Lord when He would appear again as He had promised. I had a hundred S. H. badges there, also a letter asking dear S. Heart for the blessing and for all my friends (you included) Thurs. she had no rest till she took this box out, and put it on her cedar chest which is only a common wooden box covered with cloth.

She does not sleep during nights, at times only a few hours, then she either prays or writes or does some work for our Lord. Friday Dec. 29th at 3:30 a.m. our Lord appeared to her about 6 feet away from her bed. He wore golden robes as at the first time when He appeared to her and also the marks of the crown of thorns on His forehead. He said to her: "You have stood the test, suffered all the trials persecutions and sufferings patiently. Still greater trial, persecutions and sufferings are awaiting you for My sake. You will win many souls through your devotion to the Sacred Heart and the Little Flower. Go to the head of your church (Magr. Habig) and tell him that there is to be a shrine erected here in honor of the Sacred Heart and the Little Flower" Then the Little Flower appeared and had the same appearance as at the the first time. Our Lord turned and blessed the articles sent for that purpose, raised up His thumb and two forefingers as on the picture of "Salvator Mundi". Thus He made

the sign of the cross twice and then with the whole hand. As He was giving the blessing Mrs. Wise noticed the wounds on His hands at the wrist as the Holy Shroud shows. The Little Flower walked to a little altar Mrs. Wise had. There were statues of the S. Heart, Bl. Mother, St. Therese 2 ft. Infant Jesus of Prague 1-1/2 ft. a larger picture of Sal. M. which I had cut out of Tabernacle and Purgatory and which she had framed. Other articles as small candles and pictures were there also. She put her hand on this altar smiled at our Lord and He Blessed it and told Mrs. Wise wherever she would visit that day would be doubly blessed. Little Therese said she would return on her birthday Jan. 2 and then they disappeared.

I thought how privileged I was to stand in the almost fresh foot steps of Jesus. Many travel to the Holy Land where His foot steps are worn off by the ages, and here on a bare rough floor He stood a few days ago.

I wrote up the case in the Bohemian weekly "Ceska Zena" "about my visit to the humble home where our Lord visited. That time I mentioned that it reminded me of Bethlehem of the stable Jesus was born in and that I was positive some day in these slums outside of the City of Canton there would be a chapel and it would become a real place of pilgrimage. A lady, whom I had never met before, reading this letter came to me and brought me \$5. She mentioned that whilst she was reading the article it appeared as though some one was whispering she should do this and thus start a fund for this chapel. I told her that I may not be doing right, by accepting this money, before asking Msgr. Habig. She however, insisted saying that she is so poor that if she took it home she would never again be able to bring it. So I took it. Usually I send off money like that as soon as possible, but this time I hesitated. She brought it Dec. 19. I sent it Dec. 26th to Msgr. Habig thinking all he could do was to give me a scolding. I explained to him if ever a shrine was to be started it must go towards that fund. Well. Dec. 27th Msgr. called a meeting of a number of members and said should our Lord appear again to Mrs. Wise since He always keeps his promise. And ask where a shrine was to be started. The meeting was in the parish house and just then my letter arrived. Msgr. reads it and said: "Well, we will not continue, its all settled, here is \$5 for a fund for the chapel. On Dec. 29 Our Lord appears and verifies this by saying: Go to the head of your church and tell him that this place is to be a shrine in honor of the S. Heart and the Little Flower. The next day I mentioned this to the lady that gave me the \$5 and she was crying for joy that God had heard her prayer.

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religions and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them strong and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

They will heed Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy Grace and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tired by night and by day without rest till the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight ^{not} for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to ^{let} justice arise and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy People. They yearn but for the end of battle for their return to the Haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these Father and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy Kingdom.

And for us at home -- fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas -- whose thoughts

and prayers are ever with them, help us Almighty God to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of grave sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips invoking that help to our efforts.

Give us strength too, strength in our daily task to redouble the contribution we make in the physical and material support of our armed forces. And let our heart be stout to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And oh Lord give us faith. Give us faith in Thee, faith in our sons, faith in each other, faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment — let not this deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessings we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace — a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just reward of their honest toil.

Thy will be done Almighty God. Amen

My husband, my children, and all our companions here and all the Filipinos in America join me in sending you a hearty greeting at Easter. We send you our most heartfelt affection. We do not forget you. Day and night we pray to God that you may be spared from danger, and that you may be blessed with peace.

We live in the hope and the wish that soon the day should come when we can be together again, and that we may once more partake of the common table, of the same aspirations and faith.

On this day I greet my brothers and sisters. Good-bye to you all. This is your countrywoman who lives in continued affection and thoughts of you all.

Megino: You have just heard the voice of the first lady of the Philippines, our own Doña Aurora Aragon Quezon who has joined his Excellency, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in sending Easter greetings to the Filipino people.

Music: Philippines My Philippines.

My friends and fellow-countrymen:

By order of his doctors, my husband, much to his regret, is unable to be present, shake your hands, and greet you.

I am therefore taking his place and on his behalf as well as on my own I extend to you a most hearty welcome.

The President of the Philippines with his war cabinet has come here, upon the invitation of President Roosevelt, I might say against his own will, for his personal preference would have been to remain in the Philippines and share with our people all the hardships that they are suffering now as a consequence of the Japanese invasion. But it was his plain duty to save the Government of the Commonwealth, which he represents, from falling into the hands and being under the control of the enemy, and so he had to leave and transfer the seat of ^{our} ~~his~~ government to Corregidor when Gen. MacArthur was compelled to withdraw to this fortress and take his command to Bataan and Corregidor.

When later Gen. MacArthur had to go to Australia, he asked President Quezon to join him in this island continent for the same reason that three months before he had asked him to go to Corregidor. At last, seeing that he could do more in Washington than if he remained in Australia, President Quezon took advantage of the invitation previously extended to him by the President of the United States, and which at that time he courteously declined in order not to leave the Filipino forces that were fighting in Bataan.

As you all know, since his arrival here, President Quezon has signed the Atlantic Charter, thus formally joining the United Nations, and has become a member of the Pacific War Council. The significance of these two events, I am sure, is clear to everyone of you. In effect, it means that the Philippines has been welcomed into the brotherhood of free peoples and the Government of the Commonwealth is

partaking in the councils of the nations that are in the Pacific area. In other words, it practically means the recognition of the independence of the Philippines.

President Quezon and his war cabinet are doing everything they can to promote the cause for which the United Nations are fighting. He is certain that the Axis will be defeated, and the freedom and independence of our people redeemed and protected, as pledged by President Roosevelt. He wishes me to tell you, and through you all the Filipinos in the United States, in Hawaii, in Alaska, and wherever they are, including those in our own beloved Philippines, that he is proud of, and grateful to you for your patriotism and steadfast loyalty to your government and your country. He hopes that he will soon be in sufficiently good health to be able to go around and visit you in the respective cities where you live. He also wishes me to congratulate the winners of the prizes, in which congratulations I join.

For my part, I should like to tell you, that my children and I are helping our President in every possible manner within our power, quietly, but nonetheless determinedly. We have shared his anguish, his hardships, his moral and physical tortures since the war has been extended to our unhappy Fatherland. May our Divine Lord grant that His mercy may soon be felt by the beloved ones we all have left behind. May He also bless you all.

In conclusion, I want you to know that now, more than ever before, you can count upon the President and our family to help in any way we can.

Thank you.

- C O N T E N T S -

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13. Office of Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States.)- Oct. 6, 1945
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15. Office of Philippine Resident Commissioner (Phil. News Digest) Sept. 24, 1945
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17. Extract from Letter describing Miraculous cure at Canton, 1939.